MARINE N[EWS]

VESSELS PASSING ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago ...]

BOUND UP.—Prop. ... Morgan, Lafitte ... schr. Kenosha, Pork, ... Harvest, Harmar, Richmond.

DOWN—Bark Danube, Canada, ... grim; schr. Japan, Hamilton, ... ton, Bailey, Campbell, Logan, ... G. quette, Powell.

DETROIT, Sept. ...

BOUND UP.—Prop. Mohawk, bark ... brig Ferguson, schrs Challenge, ... Cohborn, Tom Robinson, ... Ketchum, Foote, Muskingum, ...

DOWN—Prop. Tonawanda; bark ... cota, Perew, Advance, Watson, America, ... der, Anderson; brig Gerard; schr. ... ern, ElTempo, Dolphin, Ajax, ... Richmond, Guide, Baker, Algerine, ... Mott, Morey, Dreadnaught, Ranch, ... dington, Lammis, Newhall, ... Boppock, DeWolf, Forfar, Hibbard, ... Belle, Pilgrim.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 8.

Gladiator, LaSalle, 5,877 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Cora Foote, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Unadilla, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Wasp, Lockport, 5,400 bu corn.
Belle, LaSalle, 5,060 bu corn.
Josephine, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Garibaldi, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
J B Preston, Aux Sable, 5,000 bu corn, 100 bu rye.
Gen McClellan, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Contest, Morris, 5,800 bu corn.
American Star, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Alabama, LaSalle, 1,851 brls flour, 5,800 bu ...
Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn, 240 bu wheat, 140 bu rye.

CLEARED..........Sept. 8.

Clyde, Seneca, 70,451 ft lumber.
Nile, LaSalle, 150 brls salt, 30,500 lbs bark.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 866 lbs sugar, 309 lbs mdse, ... nails, 1,650 lbs fish, 700 lbs oil.
Ontario, LaSalle, 180 brls salt.
Constitution, Lockport, 45 cords bark.
Reinburg, Ottawa.
Northrup, LaSalle.
E R Rooper, LaSalle, 360 brls salt.
Arizona, LaSalle, 9,263 ft lumber, 11 m siding, ... m shingles, 70 m lath.
Acadia, Joliet.
E E Goodell, Ottawa.
Paragon, LaSalle, 3 8,210 lbs salt.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 2,152 lbs mdse, 3,549 lbs sugar.
America, LaSalle, 297 2-0 lbs salt.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold & Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M. (Sale to continue until all is sold.) At our Auction Rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, nearly opposite the Tremont House. We will sell, without reserve, for cash, the entire stock of H. K. Cabery, assigned to Geo. M. Gray, Esq., January 10, 1862, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry of all kinds, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Castors, etc. Also, a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also, two building lots, located in Prairie du Chien. By order of GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE COLLECTION OF Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, AT AUCTION. WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH. The sale will commence ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. And continue day and evening, until the entire stock is closed out, at Store No. 58 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House. We will sell the large and attractive collection of Japanese and Chinese Curiosities. NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, At No. 58 Dearborn street. It is impossible by any written description, to convey any adequate idea of the numerous lots which compose the invoice ... Exhibition on Monday and Tuesday all day, ... valuable assortment, among which will be found many articles never before introduced in Chicago. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. (Sale to continue until all is sold.) At our Auction Rooms, NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Nearly opposite Tremont House, we will sell, without reserve for cash, the entire stock of H. K. Cabery assigned to Geo. M. Gray, Esq., January 10, 1862, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry of all kinds, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c. Also a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also two building lots located in Prairie du Chien. By order of GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS IN RICH FRAMES, AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, September 10th and 11th, at 7½ o'clock. At Store No. 58 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House, we will sell a large and fine collection of valuable Steel Engravings, among them will be found the works of Herring, Raphael, Wilkie, Audubon, Landseer, and those of other noted artists. Very many are beautifully colored, and in Rich Ornamental Frames. It is not necessary for us to expatiate upon the merits of these works of art, we only ask those who can appreciate a GOOD THING to spend a few minutes in viewing this splendid collection of ... which will be on exhibition on Tuesday morning and until the day of sale at 58 Dearborn street, ... STEEL ENGRAVING far superior to that class of Oil (DAUBS) Paintings usually sold under the hammer. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Sept. 8th, Wednesday, Sept. 10th, Friday, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold a general assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 140 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 80 cases Women's Gaiters, Lasting and ... at Balmorals; 15 cases Children's Gaiters, Balmoral and Shoes. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake street. LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, Carpets and Silver Plated Goods, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 9th at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a large and extensive assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Chamber Suits, with marble tops, plain and marble top Bureaus, ... Wardrobes, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, ... Rocking and Reception Chairs, ... Centre Tables, Work Stands, ... Tables, Extension, Dining and Breakfast Tables, ... and Walnut Ladies' Desks, ... Chairs, Office and Cottage ... CARPETS—Rich Brussels and Velvet Carpets. SILVER PLATED GOODS—Rich Chased and Plain Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Urns, Goblets, Salvers, Coffee ... Spoons, Forks, Butters, Syrups, and other goods. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CATALOGUE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at 7 o'clock each evening, at our Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET, One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings ever offered in this city. ... Gold Gilt Frames, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., ... in wholesale quantities.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade in lots to suit customers. ... The sale will commence on TUESDAY ... COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock ... GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862. NUMBER 53.

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The news from Maryland is exciting. Jackson and Longstreet have crossed the Upper Potomac and occupied Frederick, Maryland, and a large Union army has been sent against them. A renewal of fighting is imminent. Southern Pennsylvania is greatly excited, and measures are being taken by the local authorities for defense.

Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the "Department of the Northwest," which we presume means Minnesota and the Indian country beyond. Gen. McDowell has been granted a leave of absence, and one report sends him to the West Point Academy—not, we trust, to instruct *others* in the art of war.

CALIFORNIA.

The election in California is a very significant and cheering indication of the course of public opinion. Senator Latham is personally a popular man, and he has labored with great zeal and success, during his brief Congressional career, for the local interests of his State. But Senator Latham was opposed to confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels. He was in favor of "the Union as it was," exactly. No other political offense was alleged against him. If he did not take any active part in the war measures of Congress, he did not join Vallandigham & Co. in opposing them. He was really a better man than the average of his party. But his constituents will not tolerate any public man who believes that traitors have rights under the Constitution which they are striving to overthrow. Hence they have voted him out of his seat by an immense majority.

Be it remembered, also, that a short time since the Republican party in California was the weakest of three political organizations. The two wings of the Democracy were either of them stronger than the party which contended against the slave power. But the people understand that this is a slaveholder's rebellion, and they will have no one to represent them in the Senate who thinks it is anything else.

MOVEMENT OF THE CHURCHES.

The great religious war meeting held at Bryan Hall, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of memorializing the government on the subject of emancipation, will unquestionably have a marked influence on the churches throughout the country, and initiate among them a movement not to be easily resisted. Without any sectarian character, but simply expressing the earnest and unanimous belief of Christian patriots that "universal emancipation seem pointed out by Providence as the most effectual if not the only means of saving our country," it must awaken a response throughout the religious community everywhere which cannot fail to be heard by the chief magistrate of the nation. The resolutions of the meeting are admirable, both in sentiment and conciseness of expression. "That no evils apprehended from emancipation are comparable to those which would arise from the overthrow of the republic, and that they would fall upon those madly provoking the catastrophe," are propositions embodying the plainest common sense. No patriot can gainsay them. The action of the meeting was such as to commend it not only to the religious element of the loyal States, but to all who hold the American Union in higher esteem than the rights of traitors. Let the churches speak!

SHALL THE SOLDIERS VOTE?

Some days ago the Chicago *Times* had an article denying that a majority of the Illinois soldiers were opposed to the Democratic party in politics. It declared that it was a slander on its party to affirm that it did not furnish its full quota of volunteers, and added: "We should not allude to this matter had not the New York *Tribune* given us reason for its contemplated defeat this fall, that the Democrats had remained at home while Republicans had been pushing forward this war, 'especially in the West.' *This matter can be easily tested, and justice requires that it should be done. Let the soldiers vote.* If this is done, there can be no doubt that Greeley will have to chronicle Republican defeats, especially in the West."

We accept this proposition, and think we can safely speak for the Republicans of the State. *Let the soldiers vote this fall.* Technical Constitutional objections may be raised, but there is a plain and simple way of avoiding them. The Democratic State Convention meets on the 10th inst. at Springfield. Let it authorize the Democratic State Central Committee to propose or accept a proposition from the Republican Central Committee pledging each party to waive any legal objections that might otherwise be raised by contesting candidates. Let the said Central Committees designate say twenty reputable citizens to act as commissioners, ten of each party, to visit the regiments, in couples,—one Republican and one Democrat going together. These commissioners to be duly sworn, and accredited by the Governor, and take with them poll books and blank forms of tickets to be voted. Let the elections in the regiments be held in the same manner as elections in the State. The same right of challenge and same oath to be administered, and none to vote but those who would be legally entitled to vote if at home on election day. When a regiment has finished voting, and the votes are counted, let the returns be made up, and certified, and forwarded to the Secretary of State, under seal, and when opened by him in the presence of witnesses, the number of votes cast for congressional and county officers can be credited to the several candidates.

The soldiers' poll book may be so prepared that in one column will be the names of the voters, in the next the county in which they reside when at home, and in another the company of the regiment to which they belong. With a little care and prudence the whole thing can be conducted with perfect fairness, to all sides. What says the Democratic Convention? Shall one hundred thousand citizens of Illinois, who will be serving their country in the tented field on election day, be deprived of the privilege of voting for the candidates of their choice? Will the Democratic convention take the responsibility of placing their party in an attitude of hostility to our country's defenders? Will they confess, as they must, by declining this proposition, that the interests of the party require that the soldiers be cheated out of their votes?

Sixth Congressional District.

The Republican convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the sixth congressional district in this state, has been called to meet at Morris, Grundy county, on ... This district consists of DuPage, ..., Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, and ...

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jackson And Longstreet at Frederick, Md.

Their Force Estimated at from 40,000 to 80,000.

A LARGE UNION ARMY SENT AGAINST THEM.

A Raid into Pennsylvania Threatened.

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY RENEWAL OF FIGHTING.

Alarm on the Pennsylvania Border.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Gen. Pope Placed in Command of the Department of the Northwest.

GEN. McDOWELL GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Rebel Gen. Hill Moving Towards Harper's Ferry.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1862.

Two refugees from Leesburg came into our lines yesterday near Poolsville, and were brought before the provost marshal in that city. One of them, an Englishman, left Leesburg Saturday night and crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry, along with the wagon train of Longstreet's corps. He estimates Longstreet's force at 40,000, though it is claimed by rebels officers to be 50,000.

The crossing was effected at midnight and without opposition. He counted forty-eight pieces of artillery, principally rifled in Longstreet's corps, and were informed that an equal number of field pieces had been sent on ahead. Jackson crossed at the same ferry on Thursday night with a large force.

Rebels boast that during Thursday and Friday night at least 80,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery were carried into Maryland.

Gen. Hill's forces passed through Leesburg on Thursday, towards Harper's Ferry. His force is said to be 25,000 men. The rebels are wretchedly clothed, and generally destitute of shoes. The cavalrymen are mostly barefooted, and the feet of the infantry are bound up in rags and pieces of raw hide; their uniforms are in tatters, and many are without hats or caps.

They are very sanguine of success, and say that when they get to Baltimore they will get everything they need. They have very few tents, the men mostly, when camped, sleeping on the bare ground. The bridge over the canal at Nolan's Ferry was burned on Thursday night by our troops before they left. The rebels let the water out of the canal, and thus easily got over.

The statement that the rebel cavalry General Stuart had been killed in the late Bull Run battles was a mistake. The Massachusetts cavalry captured at Frederick by the rebels, and released on parole, said Stuart was alive and active as ever. It seems to be generally believed, however, that Ewell has since died of wounds received in those battles. His leg had to be amputated, and he is said to have died from the effects of amputation.

This morning's *National Republican* charges that the *National Intelligencer* and the party it represents, are renewing the policy of exaggerating the rebel numbers and are delaying active military operations till it can be seen whether the election for the next Congress will not make that a peace body. In that case, it declares that it is the game of this party to prevent any more fighting.

Twelve State prisoners have arrived from Illinois, charged with discouraging enlistments. Their cases will be speedily examined. Orders on this subject are being much more leniently exercised than they were a few days ago.

The provost guard has been arresting and sending off, to the proper regiments, straggling officers and soldiers in the city. The streets are almost cleared again from an army of stragglers lately infesting them.

Some twenty or thirty of the hacks impressed by the government to bring off the wounded from the battle field, have been in turn impressed by the rebels to bear off their wounded.

Another branch of the signal corps has been established at Georgetown.

It turns out that the investigation into the conduct of certain officers in the late battle on Bull Run has been only temporarily suspended. The Board of Inquiry met to-day, and will resume its sessions regularly at an early period.

[The following dispatch should have appeared in our edition of yesterday. It was detained by a break in the lines:]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.

Efforts are being made to have Turchin's late brigade, now broken up and scattered along the railroad lines by Buell, in punishment for their alleged misconduct, reunited and removed from Buell's command to be put in the new division which it is hoped will be organized for Turchin. There is little prospect, however, that the effort will succeed. The whole regular army influence, which is predominant, is against Turchin in this matter.

It is currently stated that Gen. McClellan's command has been extended, and that he now has control of the forces in the field, as well as those concentrated for the defense of Washington.

It is rumored that Gen. McDowell is for the present to take command of the military academy at West Point.

Cassius M. Clay has been here for a couple of days past. He had an interview with Secretary Stanton yesterday, but it is understood that no decision had yet been reached as to his future position. He still desires to enter the military service, but can only do it on certain conditions which the government is hardly prepared for. It is still expected that he will ultimately return to Russia, whether he performs any military service here previously or not.

Senator Fessenden has been successful in recovering the body of his son, who was killed in the recent engagement at Bull Run.

Senator Henry S. Lane is here. It is stated that he, Garrett Davis, and some other prominent Kentuckians and Indianians, have been making representations with regard to the management of affairs in Kentucky.

We have information from Frederick down to Saturday p. m., generally confirming the accounts already received. The only locomotive left there was afterward brought off, and nothing was lost excepting some medical stores, which had been fired the previous night. When the rebels took possession of the station, they posted a battery at the door of the restaurant there, with orders to shoot any one furnishing the soldiers with liquor.

We had a report last night that the railroad bridge across the Monocacy had been destroyed, but the rumor lacked confirmation, as at last advices the railroad company had received no such intelligence. The rebels are jubilant and highly elated at their success. They threaten Baltimore, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington. The only safe termination of the enterprise would seem to be a detour to the west, looking to a gathering of supplies and making a speedy return to Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, unless they seize and hold the fastnesses of the Alleghenies, and thence depredate on the free Border States. Rumors are not wanting that another force of rebels has crossed the Potomac west of Harper's Ferry.

Another deputation of volunteer nurses

taken prisoners, just returned this evening to Washington, having left Ridgeville this morning. They confirm the report of Frederick being in possession of the rebels. Their cavalry rode into the place Saturday morning and demanded the surrender of the hospital. Their pickets were thrown out as far as New Market. Johnson holds this position with a heavy force. Jackson was said to be fifteen miles this side of Point of Rocks; and later news from Poolesville says their cavalry are scouring the whole country for horses, cattle and prisoners. The rebels have infantry this side of Poolesville. They are drawn in line of battle across the road and rest upon their arms ready for the attack in high spirits, and feel sure of taking Washington, but say they are going north first to procure supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—An escaped prisoner, who was in the hands of the rebels four days, says that all the Federal forces at Frederick fell back to Harper's Ferry, but before doing so had, on Thursday night, burned the hospital and commissary stores, and removed the sick and wounded. On Friday last the rebel pickets extended out as far as New Market, eight miles southeast of Frederick. The federal pickets were withdrawn sixteen miles from the same place. The rebels had got possession of two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—7 p. m.—Intelligence received here last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by the rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise, mingled with indignation and alarm. There was but limited opportunity for obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore. The government authorities received the news early yesterday evening, in a written documentary form. Last night immense bodies of our troops were in motion for the upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue.

Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front, none in large force remain.

There is no doubt that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashley's Gap south of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry which is between Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry. The rebels move in solid columns, first cavalry, next artillery, then infantry, with their baggage in the rear, and these again are followed in the same order by similar descriptions of troops. The people of the valley have contributed to the subsistence of the rebels, and doubtless have furnished them with all needed information.

Nothing has been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off from reinforcements by the movements of the rebels towards Frederick.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, on horseback, says the rebel force there is estimated at 40,000 men, under Stonewall Jackson. From this gentleman's conversation with rebel officers he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania railroad and otherwise operate in that State, and having ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore. Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick without caring to remain long to verify his data.

Gen. Banks is sick at Willard's hotel. The attendant surgeon prescribes quiet and rest as necessary for his recovery from the injuries he received at the battle of Cedar Mountains.

Two companies of Vermont cavalry, who were supposed to have been cut off in an affair on the Rappahannock some days ago, have come safely into our lines, after having experienced great dangers and hardships in pursuing a circuitous route to reach the city.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8.—Gen. Andrew Porter arrived this morning for the purpose of conferring with the governor as to the best means of checking the enemy in the threatened raid into this State. The rebels are said to be entering Pennsylvania in force near Hanover, with the intention, no doubt of destroying the Northern Central Railroad. Rumors of their advance upon Hagerstown are unfounded. Arms are being rapidly sent throughout the counties on our Southern border.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Nothing further has reached here of the movements of the rebels in Maryland. There are many rumors, among them, one that the rebels are gathering in some place near Westminster, twenty-two miles from Baltimore. Some officers who have come thence express the opinion that the rebels design moving on Baltimore.

Dr. Jenks, postmaster of Frederick, took away all the United States mails and government funds before the enemy entered the city.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to organize for the protection of the State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A paroled prisoner who arrived here to-day, reports that about 150,000 rebels have passed into Maryland, the main body of them over the Monocacy. He had passed through the lines and counted twenty-seven batteries. This statement is believed among military men in this city. A report reached here this morning that there was a skirmish in the neighborhood of Poolesville to-day. Many of the citizens of that locality came to Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The New York *Mercury* has a dispatch dated at 1 o'clock a. m., Sunday, stating that there is a tremendous excitement in Washington on account of the rebels crossing into Maryland, but it is not believed that they can hold their ground against the Union troops. There will be a battle soon.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch contains the following:

Gen. Pope, at his own request, was on Friday relieved of his command in order to make charges against Gens. Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

Three hundred rebel cavalry from Leesburg, endeavored to cross at Edward's Ferry on Friday, but were repulsed.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday the rebels successfully renewed the attempt and crossed at several points. They immediately invaded Poolesville and then Darnestown. The operator at the latter place escaped and cut the wires of the military telegraph. Fearing there were Union forces in the vicinity, the rebels soon retired and stationed pickets a short distance from the town.

The rebels also crossed between the ferries above the Point of Rocks, and marched to White Oak Springs, across the Monocacy.

The *Times* also has the following, dated at 4 o'clock on Saturday night: The latest from the Upper Potomac states that Jackson and his army entered Frederick this morning. They have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have torn up the track and destroyed culverts east of that place. They also cut the telegraph. All the rolling stock was saved.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Frederick, Maryland, was undoubtedly occupied yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by the rebels. Part of the forces turned at Buckeystown as if going either toward the Washington road or Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points.

Fugitives who left Frederick last night report the city occupied by about 5,000 rebels under Gen. Hill, cavalry, infantry and artillery. The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property, and appointed a provost guard. Purchases were being made with United States Treasury notes of cattle and horses which were sent back toward the river.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It appears from private accounts, that the rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night, and early yesterday morning, and thence marched to White Oak Springs, within three miles of Frederick. One of their first acts was to seize the bridge over the Monocacy. A regiment guarding this point evacuated their position on Friday. Great numbers of persons were leaving Frederick to-day and yesterday, proceeding toward Pennsylvania.

Accounts from Hagerstown say many Union refugees from Virginia had arrived there.

Gen. Pope, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the army of Virginia, and has been assigned to the command of the department of the Northwest.

At noon to-day no further information regarding the rebel movements in Maryland had been received. It is proper to state the fact that unanimity in council and action prevails here.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Further reports from Frederick say that Bradley T. Johnson was made provost marshal. The rebel troops passed through the town, and encamped in Winans' woods, about one mile beyond the city.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 7.—Arrangements are being made to forward to the entrance of Cumberland Valley, all the troops now here, and other regiments from New York and the East are detained for that purpose.

Gov. Curtin has messengers extended all along the border. The rebel pickets extend to within seven miles of Hagerstown.

They possessed themselves of all shoes, clothing, &c., in the stores at Frederick, paying for them.

The rebels say that they are going to Baltimore.

The telegraph operator says he cannot hold the office much longer. Nearly all the Union men have left.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Late and reliable reports from private sources from Centreville, state that Col. Flournoy, with a regiment of cavalry, is in command of that place, and that their pickets extend within less than twelve miles of Alexandria.

Union officers taken in the late battle were detained at Gainesville until Friday last, when they were conducted to Richmond, with the exception of some others severely wounded, who by the humanity of Dr. Guild, medical director of Gen. Lee were allowed to go to Washington in our ambulances under protection of a flag of truce. The last of the Centreville wounded reached this city to-day.

Major-General Reno has been assigned to the command of the third army corps, Gen. McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in the several States, the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the orders of the war department, in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exist. Arrests for the violation of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon my express warrant, or by the direction of the military commander or the governor of the State in which such arrests may be made; and restrictions upon travel imposed by these orders are rescinded.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—Out of the 700 rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac last Wednesday, over 100 have taken the oath of allegiance, and were discharged. They were Northern men, forced into the rebel army, and some Spaniards. The remainder were sent to Atkins' Landing by flag of truce.

The Richmond *Whig* of September 1st contains a lengthy and spicy editorial, censuring Jeff. Davis and his cabinet for the indiscreet appointment of clerks in the departments of the state, calling them (the clerks) "Jews and Yankees," and accusing them of being spies and of being disloyal to the confederacy. It recommends their removal and the substitution of men of acknowledged loyalty and merit, and that the appointments should be made unbiased by any political influence, imitating the Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Assistant surgeon Green, of the 19th Indiana, returned this morning from Gainesville, where he had been since the battle of last Thursday week, having remained behind at that time to attend to our wounded. Last Sunday, our wounded being in such bad condition, Dr. Green started off to meet ambulances coming to their assistance under a flag of truce, and when within hailing distance was met by the rebel General A. P. Hill, at the head of his division, who ordered him to return to Gainesville, where he remained a prisoner for three days. After stating his case before Gen. Walter, who came into the yard where the prisoners were kept, he was unconditionally released.

Dr. Green furnishes the following:

When the battle was at its height on Friday, Jackson being in command of the rebel army, heavily pressed by our troops, began to waver and fall back, when the rumbling of Longstreet's artillery was heard coming to their assistance, and instantly a shout went up, owing to this circumstance. It infused new courage into the rebels, and when this reinforcement arrived at noon on Friday, they made a fresh assault upon our lines, dashing over the wounded of the day previous, who were lying upon the ground without any shelter whatever, and many of whom were badly injured.

Dr. Green was informed by the quartermaster of Pryor's brigade—the report being also confirmed by officers with whom he conversed—that during the engagement of Friday, Gen. Pryor was captured by our forces, and given in charge of a guard of one man, the rank of Pryor not being known, as he was dressed like a private. He, however, escaped by shooting the guard with a Derringer which he had concealed on his person.

Dr. Green confirms numerous reports relative to the boasting of the rebels, and says they express confidence of being able to get into Maryland, where they expect to get 50,000 recruits.

He also confirms the report of the existence of much destitution among the enemy, but attributes the scarcity of food to the great difficulty of transportation, their army being such a great distance from their base of supplies. This is the account given by the rebels.

From all appearances, the division of Gen. Walker has left the scene of the late engagements for Harper's Ferry. No one seems to know anything of the movements of Gen. Jackson, there being a studied silence in regard to him. Gen. Lee has removed his headquarters to a point near Leesburg.

Dr. Green was informed by a quartermaster that although many of the rebel soldiers appeared without shoes, they still had sufficient on hand, but, as a matter of economy, they will not be issued until the middle of this month. He says the feeling is general among the men that the war will soon be ended, and they say they will die before they will yield in their determination to be what they term "an independent nation."

According to their own estimate of their numbers in the late series of engagements, they have not less than 120,000 men, with forty batteries of field pieces, most of them being rifled cannon.

Dr. Green reports the losses among the rebels as very large.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says:

From one of the *Times'* correspondents who has just returned from Poolesville, we learn that on Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monocacy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry and threw over a pontoon bridge, and crossed with artillery, and threw out pickets towards Poolesville. On Friday, about 11 o'clock, a column commenced to cross of infantry and artillery. They were crossing in three places beside the bridge, the water being up to a man's waist. No resistance was offered to their crossing. Some cavalry who were watching them were attacked and chased to Poolesville. There the houses were closed and the streets blockaded by the citizens. The farmers fired upon our flying cavalry as they passed. About dark Gen. Lee, rode into Poolesville at the head of four regiments of infantry, and guided by a farmer crossed the Monocacy, and passed along the bank of the stream to Frederick.

A rebel picket captured near Clarksburg, to-day, says Jackson's force is 45,000.

Hon. Henry S. Lane is here to obtain certain changes in the management of the war in the West.

Advices from Gainesville, about two and a half miles beyond Bull Run, state that the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill arrived there day before yesterday with 35,000 men from Richmond. A division under Gen. Walker has left Gainesville for Leesburg.

My informant saw Jackson, Longstreet and Hill at Gainesville, and counted forty-four pieces of artillery, mostly rifled guns, and none larger than 12-pounders.

At Centerville he saw a few cavalry only, and a battery, which was returning from having, as they said, "driven the Yankees away from Manassas Hill."

One of the *Times'* correspondents left the vicinity of Fairfax Court House about four o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Our pickets are within four miles of that place. The enemy's pickets seem to be within about a mile of Fairfax. A professedly Union man states that their infantry went off to the left towards Fredericksburg. The rebel Generals Robert Lee, Hill, Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee are with the main force. Their wagon trains were crossing the Rappahannock on Saturday and Sunday morning. The farmers are bringing in hay and provisions of all kinds, and giving them away. There is not a loyal man, with one or two exceptions, there. The women received them with flags and tokens of joy.

Sunday, 11 p. m.—The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomac, and is believed to be reliable:

A rebel force is in the neighborhood of Darnestown and Clarksburg, estimated at 3,000, and is composed entirely of cavalry. A body of the enemy, about 1,500 strong, crossed the river last night at White's Ferry, and are supposed to be en route for Frederick, Maryland. Our troops hold the bridge across Seneca Creek, which was not injured by the rebels on their return from their recent dash on Darnestown.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

The rebel surgeon who amputated General Ewell's leg, told one of our surgeons yesterday that Ewell had since died.

The order for a court of inquiry into the causes of the recent reverses, has been countermanded.

Aquia Creek was evacuated yesterday. Fifty-eight cars were burned, and a quantity of stores destroyed. The engines and whatever else that could be conveniently carried away, were brought to the city. Before the transports got out of sight, a squad of rebel cavalry appeared a mile from the river, and were scattered by shells from a gunboat.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—A gentleman just returned from the late battle-field, states that quite a number of the hacks pressed into service on Saturday week for the purpose of conveying the wounded to the city, are still on the battle-field, the rebels having taken the horses, and then preventing them from returning home.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 6.—Federal gunboats came down from City Point to-day and report all quiet. No rebels or rebel gunboats are to be seen.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The following sentence, contained in the correspondence of a leading journal, was erroneously attributed to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "It is supposed that in consequence of these changes in the army, both Secretary Stanton and Adjutant Thomas will resign."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Movement of the Merrimac No. 2 Down James River.

FORT MONROE, September 6, 1862.

It is reported that the Merrimac No. 2 has been seen below Fort Darling, and evidently making towards Newport News. There is no doubt that a reconnoissance has been made of the James River by two or three rebel gunboats within a day or two.

LATER.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the report that the Merrimac No. 2 had reached the vicinity of Newport News and had an engagement with one or two of our gunboats, and had driven them before her. All the shipping here has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained, as such arrangements have been made by our naval authorities as will probably make the career of the Merrimac No. 2 of shorter duration than her former namesake. An arrival from City Point to-day reports all quiet on the river and no rebels or rebel gunboats in sight.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian and Australasian.

Important News from Italy.

GARIBALDI DEFEATED AND TAKEN PRISONER.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 6.—The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool the 28th, via Londonderry the 29th ult., passed this point, *en route* to Quebec, this (Saturday) evening.

The Bohemian from Quebec arrived at Liverpool 27th August.

The news of the Norwegian is two days later than that by the City of New York.

Breadstuffs dull, with slight decline on all qualities. Provisions quiet. Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

A slight conflict has taken place between the Garibaldians and royal troops, near Reggio. It is predicted that France is about initiating important military movements. The Emperor Napoleon had called a council of his ministers.

The federal gunboat Tuscarora left Plymouth on the evening of the 27th of August. It was said that her destination was Cadiz.

London journals give considerable attention to Italian affairs. The *Morning Post* says the English and French cabinets are quite in the dark in regard to the movements of Garibaldi, and urge that if he be a rebel and conspirator, he has been encouraged by the Italian government and people from the king downward. The London *Daily News* defends Garibaldi, who, it contends, does not rebel against his country and his king, but against foreign demonstration against holding the rightful capital of Italy.

The London *Times* points out the evils which must ensue if Garibaldi perseveres in his designs against Rome.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse on the 27th of August was much excited under the news of the landing of Garibaldi at Calabria. Rentes fell more than 1½ per cent., closing at 68f.

The Emperor Napoleon had left the Chalons Camp for Biarritz, accompanied by the Duke of Magenta.

ITALY.—Garibaldi had left Melma, and was proceeding towards Reggio. He is said to have announced to his volunteers that in a few days he would march into Naples with them. It is reported that large numbers of royal troops have been sent to Reggio with orders to seek Garibaldi's forces immediately and thoroughly defeat them.

The Italian fleet was cruising in the Straits, cutting off communication with Sicily.

The Mazzinian party had attempted to get up a demonstration at Messina in favor of Garibaldi, but they were put down.

The latest official news in the Turin *Gazette* represents that the news from the Neapolitan provinces is satisfactory. The state of siege was generally well received by the people there. Gen. La Mormora had issued a strong proclamation against Garibaldi, and prohibiting the exportation and retention of arms.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 8.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 30th and from Queenstown on the 31st, arrived Sunday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the Trent affair, which, he said, was settled in a manner consistent with the dignity of both England and America. There was, consequently, no triumph on either side. The only triumph was that of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested to maintain.

The London *Times* reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says the time for compromise has arrived, and the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be as fatal as the continuance of the war. The *Times* then draws an analogy between the position of England during the revolutionary war and the present position of the North, and says that is time the North followed the example of England.

The Army and Navy Gazette describes Gen. McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this century.

Lord Brougham had made a speech, urging the absolute necessity of neutrality and non-intervention in America.

The Liverpool *Post* draws attention to Secretary Seward's late circular, to encourage emigration, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire, and the Irish poor, to follow Mr. Seward's advice and emigrate.

The London *News* urges that the Emperor Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume conclusive control in Italian affairs, and urges the British government to speak out.

There were vague rumors that England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan Territory, and that England even threatened, a corresponding movement in Sicily if France resorted to such a step.

FRANCE.—The emperor presided at an important cabinet council on the 28th of August, on Italian affairs.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been placed there.

ITALY.—The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio, pursued by a column of Bersaglieri.

A proclamation, issued by Garibaldi from Catania, inciting the people to insurrection, had produced a strong demonstration in his favor at Genoa and Florence, and some collisions had taken place between the authorities and the people.

AUSTRIA.—Military movements continue. Outbreaks are apprehended, but precautionary measures have been taken to counteract them.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* of to day has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party in America. It says they are fighting in a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but at the same time in behalf of a policy and a president which they detest. It regards Vallandigham's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Democrats, and thinks the demonstration in every way important, as it serves to show that, in addition to other difficulties that President Lincoln will have to struggle against (the legitimate effects of the war) there will be a violent reaction against his own arbitrary acts.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Aug. 30th—Noon.—A telegram just received in this city states that Garibaldi had been defeated, wounded and captured.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very short conflict, was compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezzia. The blockade of the Italian coast is ordered to be raised.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The capture of Garibaldi is fully confirmed.

A Rebel Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The New York *Times'* correspondent at Port Royal, under date 3d inst., gives a report that a large steamer, supposed to be the Nashville, had been burnt by the rebels in Savannah River on the preceding Sunday morning. She got aground within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski, while attempting to run out early in the morning, and being unable to get her off, the rebels were forced to burn her to prevent her falling into our hands.

[A despatch from Augusta, Ga., copied by our Memphis correspondent from the Grenada *Appeal*, says that this was the steamer Emma, loaded with 700 bales of cotton, endeavoring to run the blockade.]

The Pirate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A letter from our consul at Matanzas states that the pirate steamer Florida arrived at Cardenas Aug. 19th; also that Moffat, her pirate captain, is sick with the fever, and a Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her following any American vessels out for capture.

Destruction of an Elevator in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Bennett's Elevator was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. 150,000 bushels of grain was in the elevator. Loss on the elevator is $40,000. Insured for $25,000. Loss on grain unknown, but insured

FROM MEMPHIS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

GEN. LEE'S DISPATCHES.

The "Partisan Ranger Bill" Defeated.

Reported Attack on Tupelo by Gen. Rosecrans.

Clarksville Retaken by Union Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1862.

Intelligence has just reached us that Clarksville is retaken. Col. Lowe with 700 troops left Fort Donelson on Sunday for Clarksville, and early this morning, just as they came near the town, they were met and attacked by the confederates numbering 1,500. A slight engagement ensued in which the rebels were worsted and ingloriously fled the field, leaving twenty-five of their number prisoners in our hands. The federal troops here took possession of Clarksville without farther opposition.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6, 1862, via CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1862.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there. Pickets stationed in the back country are frequently troubled with straggling parties of guerillas.

On Thursday the White Cloud was fired upon, three miles below Helena; nobody was hurt.

Porter's fleet went down to Eunice, Ark., and brought up the wharf boat. The wharf boat at Napoleon was also taken to Helena.

A prisoner taken at Eunice was at Little Rock a few days before. He says a very large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, had arrived there.

It was reported at Helena that Rosecrans made an attack on confederate troops at Tupelo, and decisively repulsed them.

People at Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent guerillas firing on passing boats at that place, and will shoot or exterminate them.

The southern prisoners reached Helena on Thursday night, *en route* for Vicksburg.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d, contains Richmond advices of the 2d. Dispatches from Gen. Lee were communicated to Congress on the 2d. Jeff. Davis accompanies them with this explanation: "From these dispatches it is seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and blessed the cause of our confederacy with a signal victory on the field already immortal by the gallant achievements of our troops. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the skill and daring of our commanding generals, and the conduct, valor and hardihood of the troops who executed this brilliant movement."

The *Appeal* claims a great victory in Virginia, and thinks it must necessarily have a most beneficial result on the country, and the Southern cause, inspiring confidence in their ultimate success and have, a direfully depressing effect on the North, proving the utter futility of subjugating the South by arms, and probably incline them to other means of pacification.

The confederate Senate, on the 2d inst. rejected the bill concerning partisan rangers. Ayes 9, nays 10.

The new conscription law of the South makes all subject to duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and authorizes the enrolment of conscripts where ever found. The Society of Friends in North Carolina have memorialized the Confederate Congress for a modification of the conscript law in their favor.

New Orleans dates of the 28th. The *Delta* says the federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against Breckinridge and Van Dorn, whom it invites to another contest.

Gen. Butler has issued an order, requiring the Merchants and Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

FIGHTING TWENTY MILES FROM LOUISVILLE.

Nearly all the Bridges on Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The passenger train for Bowling Green, which left here at 7 o'clock this morning, returned from this side of Shepardsville, twenty miles south of here, bringing reports that the small federal force in stockades, protecting Salt River bridge was attacked this morning by a large force of rebel cavalry with artillery, supposed to be mountain howitzers. When our informant left, there was heavy musketry and cannonading. Reinforcements have been sent from here, but the bridge will probably be destroyed before their arrival. No telegraphic communication with any point south of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The president has concurred in the appointment of Charles C. Gilbert as major general, and Wm. R. Terrill as brigadier. Col. Warner, of the 18th Kentucky, son-in-law of Gen. Leslie Combs, reported killed at the recent fight at Richmond, Kentucky, is at Richmond recovering from a severe wound.

The rebels have burned all the bridges on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, between Bagdad and Frankfort, except that over the Kentucky river and a small iron bridge over a creek.

SHEPARDSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—About 500 rebel cavalry burned one section of the Salt River bridge this morning, damaging but slightly the new iron portion recently erected. General Dumont had his forces under arms all day at Lebanon Junction, expecting an attack. All quiet south of Lebanon Junction along the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

State Election—Complete Republican Triumph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The supreme court decides that taxes for state purposes are to be paid in gold only.

Receipts from mines since the departure of the last steamer are $2,000,000.

Silver from Ophir mines has yielded $300,000 the past month.

The election to-morrow will be exciting. The probabilities are that Latham cannot elect a majority of the legislature, and that the Republican and Union party will carry the state by a large majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Sailed, the steamer Constitution, for Panama, with 170 passengers and $876,000 in treasure. Since the decision of the supreme court against receiving tender notes for state tax, they have sold as low as fifteen cents discount. The point of the decision is that taxes are not debts within the meaning of the act of Congress, and that the provision of the State constitution requiring taxes to be paid in gold must remain operative.

The election in San Francisco passed off quietly to-day. The Union and Republican legislature ticket is undoubtedly elected. Many secession sympathizers refused to vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—No important sales from hand importers, but jobbers are doing a large trade with the northern mining districts.

The election yesterday resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the Republican fusion ticket. Every county and ward sends anti-Latham members to the legislature.

The amendments to the constitution are adopted by a large majority.

Honolulu dates have arrived to the 16th ult. Much sickness on the Island, the heat being oppressive. Business stagnant.

Conner's regiment of California volunteers advanced to Diamond Springs, 250 miles east of Carson's Valley, and met a large number of emigrants, mostly from Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. All were anxious to reach a land where peace prevailed. They were almost universally loyal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Legal tender notes are 15 per cent. discount.

Accounts from southern counties of California represent a continuous column of people on the way to Colorado gold mines from which the news is still encouraging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The list of men subject to military duty in San Francisco is completed, and contains 27,800 names.

Upwards of $10,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland went forward in the last steamer.

The election returns, yet incomplete, show forty-seven Republican Union members of the assembly elected, and four Union Democrats. Every Democratic senator is defeated. Six Douglas Democrats and four Breckinridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole opposition element in the senate, which has thirty-nine members.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Trade is stagnant. Everything is depressed on account of the unfavorable war news. Subscription papers are in circulation to raise money to send to Washington for the relief of wounded soldiers. The offerings are liberal.

EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN IOWA.

Threatened Rising of the Yankton Sioux.

OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 8.—The following was brought by a messenger to Council Bluffs yesterday:

SIOUX CITY, September 6, 1862.

To the citizens of the Missouri Slope:

Messengers from the Yankton agency bring news that the tribe is on the eve of rising against the whites. Some settlers of Dakota have already been attacked. The wounded and children along the Missouri are fleeing to Fort Randall and here for safety. The men ask for help to protect the various points on the frontier. Men of Iowa, come to help us for two or three weeks until government troops arrive.

(Signed) A. R. SMITH, N. C. HUDSON, J. BORSCH,

And others, Committee of Safety.

Later from Gallipolis—Movements of Jenkins' Guerillas.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Rebel cavalry, over 500 strong, made their appearance at 6 o'clock this morning, on the Ohio River, opposite Swan Creek, eighteen miles below Gallipolis. They were going in the direction of Guyandotte, and are supposed to be a portion of Jenkins' command. Lieut. Hay of the 6th Virginia, who was taken prisoner at Weston, reached here this evening, having yesterday been paroled by Jenkins. He was with them during their march from Weston to Kanawha River. He estimates the force at 1,500. Measures have been taken to-day which will no doubt, be successful in opening up communication with the Kanawha division.

The Rebels Repulsed at Martinsburg—Dispatch from Gen. Julius White.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Sept. 7, 1862.

Major General Wool:

I have the honor to report that the enemy, consisting of 400 cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners, horses and arms, now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including Capt. Grovenor and Lieut. Logan, of the 12th Illinois cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds our own, but is not accurately known.

JULIUS WHITE, Brig. Gen.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—By a young man, (whose engagement is about to expire) a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, in any capacity where he can acquire a practical knowledge of business. Salary not so much of an object as a good house. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 929, or apply to G. C. COOK & CO., 16 and 18 State street.

WANTED—A light second hand WAGON. Any person having such to dispose of can find a CASH PURCHASER, by calling on J. W. NORRIS, 102 Madison street.

WANTED—A Girl who can cook and iron. Apply, with good city references, at west side of Michigan Avenue, sixth door from North street.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man, as book keeper or salesman. The advertiser is not afraid of work. Is competent to take charge of any set of books. Can give good city references as to ability and character. Would go into the country, if desired. Address "J. A. G." P. O. Box 3334.

WANTED—A Situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Can give good references. Please address "E. J." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders, north of Van Buren and east of State street, or south of Superior and east of Clark street. Address "B." P. O. Box 564, stating terms and location.

WANTED—Miners—Seventy cents a ton, steady work every day, ready money every night, is now offered by the Carbon Coal Mines, Bryant Station, near Danville. Great Western R. R., Ill.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a small cottage house, or four or five rooms in a private residence. Address, with terms, location, etc., P. O. Box 1894.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Women to Sew Cotton Drawers. Good prices paid. Hand work or Machine. 76 North Union street. Good prices paid.

WANTED—In the central part of the city, or near a line of street cars, for a small family, by a careful and prompt paying tenant, a small cottage, or three or four rooms with facilities for house keeping, in a larger dwelling, (furnished preferred.) Rent must be moderate. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 2509, for three days.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman, wife and little girl, in a private family, (where there are no boarders preferred,) within ten minutes walk of the Tremont House. Address "J. W. B." P. O. Box 462, Chicago.

WANTED—In the neighborhood of the North Market, a house, pleasantly located, containing from four to six rooms, east of Clark street preferred. Apply at 64 North Dearborn street.

WANTED—A young man wishes a situation as teacher in a school or tutor in a private family. He can teach the various branches of a first class education. He has been thoroughly trained for the office of teacher. Unexceptionable testimonials given as to character and ability. Address "H. O." Post Office, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—I wish to employ an Agent in every county in the Northwest for the sale of an article that is indispensable to every business man in the country. The retail price is only One Dollar, which places it within the reach of every man who handles money. Agents are selling thousands. Our terms to agents are very liberal. We will send a sample to any person wishing to act as agent, on the receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address J. C. BATES, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of the Continental Europe, &c.) A rare chance for a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 808.

WANTED—As Housekeeper to a Hotel. A lady desires an engagement in the above capacity. Has had several years practical experience in different first class hotels. Can produce references. Address for one week Mrs. S. U. H. Post Office, Chicago.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, Sept 7th, between North Star Mission on Division street North Clark street, and corner of Jackson and State streets, a fine Lace Collar and Hair Breast Pin. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of same. G. H. MILLER, Nos. 235 and 237 State street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 29th of August, a small three year old Cow, brown and black, with a white spot on each thigh. A suitable reward will given for her return or whereabouts. A. J. KOYROD, Carpenter street, 3d door north of Lake.

OATS! OATS!—Grain Men in the country, take notice that I want to engage several parties, each at different points, to purchase Oats on joint account or on commission. Persons that wish to engage in either way, and who are at good points for buying, will state price there, cost of storage, freight, etc., and address "H." care of P. O. Box 4876, Chicago.

TO ALCOHOL DISTILLERS. A party wishes to purchase an interest in an Alcohol Distillery—Chicago preferred, but would buy in the country. Persons wishing to sell will state full particulars as to capacity, condition, location, etc., of distillery, and what price for all cash, and what for part cash. Address "A." care P. O. Box 4797, Chicago.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. Richard W. Cowan having sold to S. L. Jaeschke all his interest in the firm of S. L. Jaeschke & Co., the firm is hereby dissolved. All demands due said firm will be paid to S. L. Jaeschke, and all debts owing by the concern, will be paid by him. S. L. JAESCHKE, R. H. COWAN. Chicago, Sept. 8, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. S. WINDETT becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

LOST—Between Lake and Madison streets, on Dearborn street, a Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office, Tremont House.

88TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT. All enlisted men of this regiment on furlough or otherwise, who have not yet reported to captain ... are hereby ordered to report to him by WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at the Tribune Office, or be treated as deserters. By order of Col. F. T. SHERMAN. JOHN A. BROSS, Capt., 88th Illinois Volunteers. Chicago, Sept. 8, 1862.

FOR SALE—Will be offered this day, on the Fair Grounds at 1 o'clock p. m., one pair of fine Bay Stallions. Will be sold separately or together, at auction price given. Are well broke to harness or saddle. Can be seen at the stable, Fair Grounds.

THE ADVERTISER IS NOW engaged in conducting a large hotel in this city, and as he is not capable of superintending the Kitchen and Dining Room, would let the same to some responsible party. Address "HOTEL," P. O. Box 3680.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP. Parties wishing a first class Family Horse will find it for their interest to apply at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College immediately.

FOR SALE—A First-Class RETAIL DRUG STORE. Address Post Office Box 3162.

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's celebrated Chain of Commercial Colleges. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Just in from the country, two Gray Horses, four and six years old. Kind and gentle in harness or saddle. Inquire of HIGGINS, DEAN & CO., 3 Board of Trade Rooms, (up stairs.)

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for city property in Chicago, or a ... farm and profitable improvements, ... HIGGINS, DEAN & CO., 3 Board of Trade Rooms, (up stairs.)

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of this school for young ladies, ... will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. ... Wabash avenue.

New Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The Fall Term of the University opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 1862.

Departments and Courses of Study:

I.—ACADEMY. Open to Boys of twelve years old and upward, preparing for College or for Business.

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Principal, A. JONES.....Physical Geography, Elementary Science.
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Profs. Hon. HENRY BOOTH, H. HURD.

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WM. B. OGDEN, President of the Corporation.

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BAKER'S PATENT FRUIT JARS. The most SIMPLE, RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST. They combine the advantages and avoid the defects of all other Jars. A turn of the clamp makes the Jar air tight. No cement required. The most PERFECT FRUIT JAR in the country. We also have Willoughby's Patent Screw Top Can, GLASS FRUIT JARS, WITH CORKS. Enamelled Kettles and House Furnishing Goods, a large assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail, low for cash. A. H. & G. H. MILLER, 235 & 237 State street, Chicago.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier's office will be open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. For Consultation Free of Charge. Dr. W. is the only physician in Chicago that makes blood diseases a speciality and nervous debility, which produces some of the following effects: pimples, constipation, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, pimples on the face, and a general prostration of the whole vital economy. You can rely on a PERMANENT CURE. Office 164 South Clark street. All letters with stamps answered. P. O. Box 2794.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, Rubber Boots and Shoes manufactured in Foreign Countries, have been and are still being introduced and sold in the UNITED STATES, in direct violation of the Patent Laws: Therefore, be it known to all who may import, purchase, or sell, such Rubber Boots or Shoes, within the limits of the United States, that it is the intention and determination of the GOODYEAR SHOE ASSOCIATION, To prosecute to the fullest extent, all persons so violating said Patent Laws. By order of the Association. JOHNSON LETSON, E. S. CONVERSE, Comm. Boston, Aug. 13, 1862.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. MONSTER ATTRACTION. TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of J. E. M'DONOUGH, On which occasion will be presented for the first time in this city for many years, the beautiful play of VIRGINIUS. Virginius.....Mr. J. E. McDonough. ALSO, Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern, And the last great scene in the play of the SEVEN SISTERS. ☞ Seats can now be secured at the Box Office.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the First Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, and a safe and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information with reliable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1882, Chicago.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK. The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, Loan and Discount Office, No. 43 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

DYEING. SILK OR WOOLEN DRESSES DYED FOR ONE DOLLAR. Also, CRAPE or WOOLEN SHAWLS Dyed at REDUCED PRICES. METROPOLITAN DYE HOUSE, No. 195 South Clark Street. S. KALISCH.

LUMBER NOTICE.—The undersigned has opened his office at the Corner of South Water and Franklin Streets, in the old frame building of Neeley, Lawrence & Co., where he will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. More particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of LUMBER. Cash advances on consignments. Also, Agent for the ROCHESTER (N. Y.) NURSERIES. Parties wishing a fine assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, would do well to send their orders on or before the 20th inst., as I will have them here by the 10th to 15th of next month. P. O. Box 1532. D. W. HIGBIE.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn Street. Have just received a full stock of every variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT, Collars, Ties, Underskirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF Beautifully Illuminated PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. Just received. Prices ranging from $1.25 to $18.00. Call and see them at McNALLY & CO'S, 81 Dearborn street.

PEERLESS, A PERFECT Dining Room Stove, For COAL or WOOD. Two Boiling places and a large oven. Something long needed by the public. Three sizes. Price $10, $11 and $12. For sale only by B. H. & C. W. DAY, 58 State street. Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

NURSING BOTTLE. ... VAN SCHAACK, 67 STATE STREET. ...

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS FOR CA[SH]. Cooley, Farwell & C[o.], 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENU[E], Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Ch[icago], consisting of DOMESTIC[S], Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, ... Denims, Checks, Woolens and Cotton Flannels ... Cloths & Cassimere[s], All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, Ame[rican] ... other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS, A full assortment. Yankee Notions, Hosier[y], SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &[c]. All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made this market for PRESS AND SEASONABLE GOODS. ... salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 180 feet—the lar[gest] West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilit[ies] for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CA[RE]FUL ATTENTION.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS, 5,000 Packages DRY GOODS At Less than Eastern Value. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFE[R] TO THEIR FRIENDS AND TH[E] TRADE THE Largest Stock of DRY GOODS West of New York, comprising al[l] the newest and most attractiv[e] goods of the season, all of whic[h] will be sold at prices much unde[r] Eastern value. CASH BUYERS Will here find a splendid stock tha[t] will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market. WARRANTED GOODS. Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Davis, Sawyer & Co., No. 42 LAKE STREET.

INVALIDS USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER. "I do use it in nearly all Pulmonary or Lung Diseases. It is grateful to my patient ... the digestive organs." (Signed) E. WHITING, M. D. Saratoga Springs, March 16th, 1862. Sold by all Druggists and Hotels generally. Western Depot, 90 Randolph street Chicago. D. A. KNOWLTON, Proprietor.

Lost.

$150 REWARD.—Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, one mile south of Blue Island Plank Road, a pair of fine Black Horses, 11 years old, about 15½ to 16 hands high. The larger horse has a Roman nose, left eye a little blurred, a long pretty neck, and a little light gray ... The smaller one has a heavy mane, one hind foot white, a little white in fetlock ... When taken both were shod on fore feet, hind feet not. The smaller horse is smoother and easier trotter than the larger. The above reward will be given for the arrest of thieves and recovery of horses, or one half of the above for the recovery of horses. A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to their recovery. ... D. B. HAWKES, North Blue Island, or H. W. McFADDEN, Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill.

General Notices.

A RARE CHANCE.—Any person having three hundred dollars to invest in a cash paying business, can learn full particulars by calling on MAPPA & COLLINS, No. 124 Randolph street.

WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY. There is room for TEN MORE GOOD MEN, And one Blacksmith, in this fine Battery, now at Memphis. This is nearly the last chance for the Batteries. A. W. WOODWARD, Lieut. and Rec'g Officer. Office 75 Randolph street.

TAKEN UP—In the yard of Wacher & Co., at City Brewery, North Franklin street, a Horse and Buggy. The owner can have the same by applying as above, proving property, paying charges, etc. FRED. WACHER & CO.

FOR SALE—A fresh stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale for two thirds Real Estate in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, and one third cash, or Horses and Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. Call at 83 South Water street, or address "TRADE," Post Office Box 3126.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating for a note of C. O. ... payable to myself, ... Also, two bills of Charles Toney & Bro. for $118 ... A. G. MOREY. Chicago, Sept. 8, 1862.

TO THE MANUFACTURER OF Sorghum Syrup, and to those who have on hand Syrup and for table use. Tast on Burny, I will purchase and pay cash prices, according to quality, as it is wanted in ... Chicago and Peoria. For information address "J. H. C.," Post Office Box 148.

FOR SALE—A rare chance to make a fortune—The Stock and Fixtures of a well established Saloon, suitable for Oyster, Liquor or Dining Saloon, in one of the best locations in Chicago. ... Dwelling with gas, ... For particulars address P. O. Box 3862, or inquire at PELL'S HOTEL, Camp Douglas.

FRUIT NOTICE.—The undersigned, conveniently located to the Fruit Section about ... on the Michigan Central Railroad, ... forwarding fruit to any point desired in Chicago ... PERRIN, Pennsville, ... County, Michigan.

I WANT TO BUY A COTTAGE HOUSE On the West Side, west of ... and between ... Address Post Office Box 3931, Chicago.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is the time just now. WET WEATHER FAVORS. For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," leave orders at ... M. P. STANLEY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—On consignment. ... Bourbon Whisky, ... years old. Manufactured by ... LEONARD & JOHNSON, ...

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlers and Traveling Agents are positively making from $10 to $50 per Day in selling our Cheap ... Pengelly's Great Variety Store, ...

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

THE FIVE MILLION STORY.

We think it is about time that newspapers should revise their estimates of the relative strength of the loyal and rebel sections of the country. "What!" exclaims the New York *Herald*, *Express* and *World*, "cannot 20,000,000 of loyal people, with the varied resources that are in our hands, conquer 5,000,000 of rebels?"

This is a very untruthful statement of the strength of the rebels. Instead of five millions they number *eleven millions*. The white population of secessia exceeds seven millions and the blacks four. The strength of the rebels is more than twice as great as stated by the pro-slavery press. The blacks are wholly ignored by these prints—counted as cyphers in the war, but that does not make them so. They have been worth more to the rebels than an equal number of whites. Without their labor Jeff. Davis could not, by any possibility, have sent one-half so many men to the battle field. The blacks furnish the food of the rebel soldiers and support the white women and children left at home, and besides, do nearly all the hard drudgery of the army in the capacity of laborers and servants. Slavery has been the *cause* of the war, and slaves the main support of the rebels since it broke out. With a blindness and stupidity that amaze the nations of Europe, we have kept the negroes in slavery when it was apparent to all others but ourselves that so long as they were bondsmen and compelled to toil, their masters could be spared from home to fight in the armies of Lee, Jackson and Beauregard.

But how do those sheets figure out but five millions of white rebels. The white population of the slave States is eight and a half millions. Of these, all that can be reckoned as loyal are half the whites of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, and two-thirds of Western Virginia—the whole making less than one and a half millions, leaving a disloyal white population of seven millions. Left to themselves, the secesh in each of these border States would subjugate or exterminate the loyal portion of the population in less than thirty days. It would be like a contest between a pack of wolves and a flock of sheep. The assistance the Union cause derives from the border States is not half as much as they give the rebels. The contest is one between twenty millions on one side, fighting at a distance, and eleven millions on the other, fighting on their own ground, and with a desperation and savageness never before witnessed in modern warfare. By leaving their slaves alone, we have doubled the rebel power of resistence, and put the life of the nation into awful peril. When we practice common sense, we will regain the road to success and rescue the Union from the jaws of death.

DIVIDE TO CONQUER.

The rebels have employed every means known to warfare to help their cause. No fish come amiss to their net. To the efforts of seven millions of secession whites they have united the strength and labor of four millions of loyal blacks—presenting against the Union an undivided front of eleven millions of population, to be overcome by the federal forces.

The white inhabitants furnish the fighting men; the blacks the food and munitions to supply them. So long as these two elements are allowed to remain united, one supporting the other, the rebellion will defy the utmost efforts of the North to put it down. Eighteen months experience ought to teach the public that the Union cannot be saved by the mode of warfare heretofore employed. We must divide to conquer. We must separate the four millions of slave laborers from the seven millions of secession whites, if we would ensure success. The Republicans have been willing to do this ever since the Bull Run disaster. But the Democratic leaders refuse to give their sanction, and the President is waiting for their assent, before hurling the bolt that will detach the slaves from the service of the rebels and save the Union. The responsibility of the disasters suffered by the army, rests on the heads of the Democratic leaders. The war has been procrastinated and triumph rendered almost hopeless in consequence of their refusal to sanction the adoption of efficient, common sense measures. The President will not move faster than the Democratic party will agree to follow him. If the Union perishes, the Democratic party will be held responsible. The truth may as well be spoken plainly. This is no time for practicing hypocrisy or concealments. There are thousands of individual democrats ready and anxious for the adoption of radical measures which alone will put down the rebellion. But their voices are not heard so long as the Democratic organization and the leaders who control it, refuse to consent to a divorce of the four millions of slave laborers from the seven millions of rebel combatants. While the slaves are allowed to provide the supplies for the confederate armies, the rebellion will flourish, and remain unsubdued. Perhaps after there has been a funeral in every house—after the slaveholders have slain a son in every family, and piled up a national debt of two billions of dollars, as an endless mortgage on the property of the people, the Democratic organization will then consent that the war shall be waged in the only way that can put down the rebellion and save the Republic.

☞ It may not be amiss to call attention to the new evidence just afforded by the traitor Lieut. Maury, that the first movement on Richmond, which culminated in the rout and flight at Bull Run, July 21, '61, was made not too soon, *but too late*. Lieut. Maury, writing from Richmond to Admiral Chabannes, in a letter published in full in these columns some days ago, says:

"It is a fact not generally known abroad, but I may state it now, that when this war commenced, and even after it had assembled an army in the field, such was the want of preparation, and such was the lack of munitions of war on our part, that *there was not only not a percussion cap machine in the Confederacy*, but when the army of Manassas took up its position, *it had but four rounds to the man*. Had the enemy joined battle with us there *a few weeks sooner than he did, we should, from the want of percussion caps, have had to quit the field or fight him entirely with the bayonet*. But see what we have accomplished in the way of preparation, &c."

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE was one of the papers that advised the government to "join battle a few weeks sooner" with the rebels—urging that every day was precious—that the rebels were unprepared, but would soon be provided with men and munitions with which to encounter us. The result verified our predictions. But at the time, we were denounced by sap-heads and secessionists, for giving bad advice. "What do you know about war or strategy? Have we not McDowell and Patterson to lead our armies and devise plans of the campaign?" Such were the taunts flung in our face by those prints. And when the battle of Bull Run was at last fought, and lost through the treachery, imbecility and cowardice of these same generals, we were again denounced for having caused the defeat by goading them on to fight before they were ready! The common sense of the people urged the Government to strike the rebellion a deadly blow before it had time to prepare for a pitched battle, or a long war, but the counsels of common sense were spurned, and the wonderous "plans" of wonderful strategists adopted in lieu thereof. And a pretty mess they have made it.

☞ In this rebellion two systems of warfare have been opposed to each other. The rebel generals have employed common sense and the Union generals *strategy*. [illegible] of it.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democrats met in Mattoon on Tuesday last and nominated John R. Eden, of Moultrie county, as the candidate for Congress. The Republican nominee, as we have before announced, Col. Elijah McCarty, of Douglas county. The district, as now organized, gave Lincoln 1,5[illegible] majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democracy of old Berks have nominated Sydenham E. Ancona, the present representative, for re-election. He voted with Vallandigham & Co. throughout. He will, of course be re-elected. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has just been nominated for Congress by the Unionists of Lancaster county. His election is even more certain than that of Ancona's; but he is quite a different man. He is one of the ablest members of the present House, and chairman of the "Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey "Union Democratic Convention" met at Trenton, on Wednesday last, and on the fourth ballot nominated the Hon. Joel Parker for governor. Hon. Marcus Ward is his Republican Union opponent.

INDIANA.—The Terre Haute *Express* of Friday, says Hon. Harvey Scott is a candidate for Congress from the 7th District, by common consent of the Union men of the district, Hon. Joseph A. Wright having declined. The declination of Governor Wright will disappoint many of his friends in this district, but circumstances are such as to absolutely prevent the use of his name as a candidate for Congress. The election is too near at hand to admit of holding another convention, and Mr. Scott has become a candidate by common consent, upon consultation of the union men in different parts of the district. Mr. Scott is known to be honest, capable and faithful, and will be elected over Voorhees by a handsome majority. He will make appointments and address the people of the district at different places. In the 8th district, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, was nominated on Thursday last, by the Union Convention, on the third ballot.

OHIO.—The following are the Congressional nominations so far as made:

District. Union.	Democratic.
4th—Wm H West	J. Frank McKenney
5th—	F. C LeBlonde
6th—Robert M. Briggs	Chilton A. White *
7th—Sam Shellabarger *	S. S Cox *
8th—Jas. H Godman	
9th—Sam T. Worcester *	W. P. Noble *
10th—James M. Ashley	M. R. Waite †
11th—H. S Bundy	W. A. Hutchins
12th—Wm. E Finck	
13th—G. B. Wright	John O'Neill
15th—Wm. B. Cutler *	J. R. Morris *
16th—J. A. Bingham	
19th—S. A. Garfield	

* Members of the present House. † Bolter's Union.

Knox Military Academy.

This institution is now in successful operation. Major Standau, late of the French army, and more recently of the 24th Illinois, is commandant of cadets and, professor of military art and science in the faculty of the college. The cadets are provided with arms and uniforms, and while they have a thorough physical and military training, they may also receive instruction in all the departments of the college proper, one of the oldest and best endowed colleges in the west. Some young men who contemplate entering the army are availing themselves of a few months' military instruction, but most of the applicants for admission are under eighteen.

EMPLOYING NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Col. Halbert E Paine, now commanding the United States forces at Baton Rouge, says in a letter (August 14) to Gen. Breckinridge:

"I am informed that a corps of blacks fought against us in the recent battle of Baton Rouge."

It was stated in the newspaper correspondence from that point, that one of the enemy's attacks was led by a negro. Newspaper correspondence has fallen into some disrepute, but this official letter of Col. Paine seems to render it reasonably certain that black soldiers were used against us at Baton Rouge. They will be everywhere, unless we anticipate the rebels in offering liberty to the negroes.

IOWA MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Governor Kirkwood has made the following appointments for the 26th Iowa regiment: Colonel, Mil. Smith, Camanche; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel Magill, Lyons; Major, Samuel Clark, De Witt; Surgeon, Dr. Hudson, Lyons; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. McQuigg, Camanche; 2d Assistant, Dr. Wetherall, Mechanicsville. Also, Judge W. E. Miller, of Iowa City, colonel of the 28th regiment.

A SWORD TO GEN. WILLCOX.—A splendid sword, such as is carried by brigadier generals, was forwarded by express to Gen. Willcox on Thursday evening, from Detroit. The sword is of a very handsome design, and bears the inscription: "General Willcox, from a few friends, September, 1862." Accompanying the sword were a beautiful morocco belt, a sash, silver spoons, knives and forks.

ANOTHER MAN RUNNING AWAY IN WOMAN'S CLOTHES.—A person dressed in female apparel, and who left Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday's train for Niagara Falls, was observed to act in an uneasy manner, and on examination it was discovered that the person was a man in woman's clothes, and making for Canada to escape the draft. He was put under arrest at Lockport. His name is Tallman, from Tallmansville, Pa., and was formerly a postmaster under Buchanan.

From Gen. Buell's Army.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

DECHERD, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1862.

OUTGENERALED.

The late movements of General Buell have been made in answer to the play of the rebels, and their aggressive demeanor has forced Buell to abandon North Alabama and concentrate his forces for the defense of Nashville. Gloss his movements as you will—let his friends and admirers in this army say what they please about designs in East Tennessee, it is plain to any observer present that Gen. Buell is forced into his present concentration, and that he is unwillingly placed on the defensive. He has been forced to abandon his half completed line of intrenchments in North Alabama, being built on a magnificent scale, and is now in Middle Tennessee, moving north and northeast with all the rapidity of his power. To my mind he has been outgeneraled and we shall be fortunate if we get out of this as well as McClellan did out of Harrison's Bend.

THE EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

On the 18th inst. it became evident to Maj. Gen. Alex. McCook, commanding at Battle Creek, that the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga, against which Buell has been so long demonstrating. It is reported that the evacuation of this point had been commenced by the rebels a week before it was discovered, and in fact concluded. About the same time as this Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, was turned, the rebel movement for that purpose resulting in a battle near Tazewell. It is supposed that the troops making this movement were from Chattanooga, and I presume there is but little doubt of its truth. Bragg who is in command of the rebels, is said to be 40,000 strong. Moving from Chattanooga he crossed the river according to the best information at Kingston and London, and has had his advance as far as Pikeville and Sparta. These movements and positions you can easily trace on the map. A short study would reveal how necessary it would be for Buell to hurry North for the protection of Nashville also how unimportant Chattanooga became to our army.

ABANDONING BATTLE CREEK.

Although the fact of the evacuation of Chattanooga appears to have been known to Gens. Buell and McCook as early as the 18th, no movement of the troops was made until the 23d. On the 22d Gen. Buell hastily left Huntsville, where he had quarters for a month past, and went to Battle Creek. A consultation with McCook and Crittenden resulted in a movement on the day following. On the afternoon of the 23d, the transportation of McCook began to make its appearance at Stevenson, and trains were there ready to transport it north of the mountain. But the troops did not come by the same route. It was stated that the two divisions had moved north by the Sequatchy Valley road to Pikeville. This is an improbable story and I do not think it will prove true. It is hardly possible that 12,000 of our army are going to push forward into the mouth of the enemy in a country where rapid concentrations are almost out of the question. I think the army will make its appearance shortly at some point further west and nearer the railroad by which its transportation was carried over the mountain. Stevenson is thirty miles from this point, and between the two places, running northeast and southwest is a high spur of the Cumberland mountains, and crossed by the railroad, through a tunnel 2,200 feet long at the summit.

THE RIGHT OF BUELL'S LINE.

The right of our line, as far as known at this time, is Tracy City, a point twenty miles east of this. Here Gen. Thomas' division has taken up its position within a day or two past, and is prepared to hold it. The line extends north to McMinnville, and is capable of rapid concentration at any given point. Where McCook and Crittenden are to make their appearance is an important fact, which time must at present reveal to my mystified gaze.

On the 24th (yesterday) Gen. Schoepff, now commanding the first (Thomas') division, sent out a reconnoitering party into the valley of the Sequatchy, overlooked by the mountains, in whose fertile and beautiful coves Tracy City is situated. What the report of the party may have been, I do not know; but it caused an advance into the valley. All the wagon trains of the division have arrived here, and from officers accompanying it I understand that the division moved with eight days' rations into the valley to attack Gen. Hardee, said to be there with a strong force. It was also reported that Hardee had attacked McCook and Crittenden, but there is some doubt of this. It was also said that Hardee had crossed the river at Chattanooga, pushed up the Sequatchy valley, and was about to demolish McCook and form a junction with Bragg at Pikeville. This is half gossip and half pure invention—although I do not believe that Bragg intends to let us rest long, that he will precipitate himself upon us for a few days.

THE PRODUCTION OF BREADSTUFFS.

Statistics from the Census of 1860.

The following statistics are derived from the last census reports:

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860.

States.	Wheat. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
California	5,946,600	51,000	514,8 0
Connecticut	52 400	618,700	2,059,[illegible]
Delaware	912,000	27,2 0	3,892,[illegible]
Illinois	24,159,500	981,200	115,[illegible]
Indiana	15,219,100	400,200	69,641,600
Iowa	8,433,2 0	176,000	41,117,000
Kansas	168,5 0	3,900	5,678,800
Kentucky	7,394,800	1,055,300	64,043,600
Maine	233,900	123,300	1,546,000
Maryland	6,103,500	519,000	13,445,0 0
Massachusetts	119,800	388,000	2,157,000
Michigan	8,313,200	494,200	12,152,100
Minnesota	2,195,800	124,300	2,987,600
Missouri	4,227,600	293,300	72,892,[illegible]
New Hampshire	239,000	128,300	1,414,700
New Jersey	1,763,100	1,439,500	9,723,300
New York	8,681,100	4,787,0 0	20,061,000
Ohio	14,532,600	656,100	70,637,100
Oregon	824,400	2,700	74,800
Pennsylvania	13,045,300	5,474,8 0	28,196,800
Rhode Island	1,100	26,300	459,000
Vermont	431,100	131,000	6,463,000
Wisconsin	15,812,600	8[illegible],500	7,565,200
Territories	1,007,400	11,200	2,757,200
Total bushels	139,816,500	18,803,100	549,786,700
Seceding States.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.
Alabama	1,272,500	74,000	32,761,900
Arkansas	955,300	77,800	17,758,700
Florida	2,800	21,300	2,824,500
Georgia	2,545,000	115,600	30,776,300
Louisiana	29,300	12,800	16,296,900
Mississippi	579,500	41,300	29,563,700
North Carolina	4,743,7 0	436,800	31,078,600
South Carolina	1,285,600	89,100	15,065,600
Tennessee	5,409,900	265,300	50,748,300
Texas	1,464,2 0	95,000	16,521,5 0
Virginia	13,129,100	914,000	38,360,700
Seceding States	31,367,000	2,173,100	280,665,100
Other States	139,816,500	18,803,100	549,786,700
Totals, 1860	171,183,500	20,976,200	830,451,800
Totals, 1850	100,486,000	14,188,800	592,071,000

The relative values of these three products in the loyal and in the seceding States may be represented as follows:

	Wheat at $1.25.	Rye at 75c.	Corn at 50c.
Loyal States	$174,770,000	$14,103,000	$274,893,000
Seceding States	39,209,000	1,630,000	140,332,000
Total, 1860	$213,979,000	$15,733,000	$415,225,000
Total, 1850	125,607,000	10,641,600	296,035,000

From this official return it would appear that New York, which was in 1830-40 one of the leading wheat-producing states, has now become the seventh, and is about on a parallel with Michigan in the article of wheat. Agriculturists state that the cultivation of wheat or any other article for a long series of years, without intermission, is an injury to the soil and to the crops. If New York would recover her position as a leading state in the production of wheat, more attention must be given to rotation of crops. The relative position of this state as a wheat producer, since 1840, is shown in the annexed summary of all the states producing over five million bushels each.

WHEAT-PRODUCING STATES, 1840-1860.

	1840.	1850.	1860.
Illinois	3,335,400	9,414,600	24,159,500
Indiana	4,049,400	6,214,400	15,219,100
Wisconsin	212,100	4,286,100	15,812,600
Ohio	16,571,600	14,487,300	14,532,600
Virginia	10,109,700	11,212,600	13,129,100
Pennsylvania	13,213,100	15,367,7 0	13,045,300
New York	12,286,400	13,121,500	8,681,1 0
Michigan	2,157,100	4,925,800	8,313,200
Iowa	151,700	1,530,500	8,433,200
Kentucky	4,803,100	2,144,8 0	7,394,8 0
Maryland	3,345,7 0	4,494,600	6,103,500
California		17,2 0	5,946,600
Tennessee	4,569,700	1,619,400	5,409,9 0
Thirteen states	74,804,9 0	88,834,500	146,180,400
All others	13,708,300	11,651,300	25,003,100
Bu. of wheat	88,513,900	100,485,800	171,183,500

Thus the West and Northwest must become the future granary for the supply of the eastern states and Europe, while other states, giving more attention to other crops, neglect the cereals.

New York, in 1840, with a population of 12,286,400 bushels of wheat, or five bushels *per capita*, and in 1850 a little over four bushels *per capita*; but now this production is reduced to about two and a quarter bushels each. The production of the whole country per head, according to the census of 1840-1860, having been as follows:

Year.	Population.	Wheat Product	Bushels per Capita.
1840	17,069,453	88,513,000	5.19
1850	23,191,876	100,485,000	4.31
1860	31,445,080	171,183,000	5.44

Of the facilities for increased production in the United States, the new report of the Superintendent of the census says:

"Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the United States have stimulated the facile ingenuity of our mechanics, or have only been seconded by its ready contributions to industry, we shall not stop to inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the western prairies. Without the improvement in plows and other implements of tillage, which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now apparently about to culminate in the steam plow, the vast wheat and corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profits and not a little of the product would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle and the handrake for securing it when ripe. The reaping-machine, the harvester, and machines for threshing, winnowing, and cleaning his wheat for the market have become quite indispensable to every large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply, to market, the means of transportation, storage, &c., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest or most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

While the surplus of the year 1860 must have been large, there is no doubt that the production in 1861 and 1862 has been much larger, probably exceeding 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is well to recur, in the consideration of this question, to the returns of foreign exports from the United States in breadstuffs. These were officially stated as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1845	$7,445,000	1853	$31,875,000
1846	16,6 5,000	1854	48,[illegible]
1847	53,262,000	1855	21,557,000
1848	21,678,000	1856	56,619,000
1849	22,806,000	1857	55,634,000
1850	13,066,000	1858	33,698,000
1851	14,557,000	1859	24,803,000
1852	17,256,000	1860	27,580,000

In the year 1861 the value of breadstuffs and provisions exported had increased to $94,866,000, against $45,271,000 in the previous year. These facts show conclusively that the United States are capable of producing wheat and corn to such an extent as will enable us to become a creditor nation in our trade with European countries. The gold of the Pacific, the breadstuffs of the West and Northwest, added to a protective tariff, will, together, contribute to reinstate public credit and individual enterprise whenever the end of the war shall arrive.

England resumed specie payment in 1820-21, after twenty-three years suspension, when the population of the United Kingdom was two-thirds of what it is now, and with a national debt of £860,000,000 sterling, and £30,000,000 sterling annual expenditure and £50,000,000 sterling of paper currency.

It is now less than one year since the suspension of specie payments in this country. Our national debt is not one-sixth of what England had to contend against in 1820, and might be extinguished with ten years' product of California gold. Our annual expenditure, upon the resumption of peace, will probably be reduced to $100,000,000 or $150,000,000, being about one-third or one-fourth the annual cost of government in England forty years ago. England may want cotton for the backs of her people, but her want of breadstuffs is more imperative for the present and the future. Instead of cotton is king, let us remember that corn is king.

Iowa Legislature.

DESMOINES, September 5th, 1862.

In the legislature yesterday, a great number of petitions, signed by members of the society of friends, or Quakers, asking exemption from military duty on the ground that they cannot conscientiously fight under any circumstances, were presented to the senate yesterday morning.

Another bill providing for taking the votes of citizen soldiers in the field, was introduced by Mr. Woolson.

Mr. McCrary, of Lee, introduced a bill making further regulations in relation to drafting and guarding against imposition in obtaining exemption certificates.

Mr. Gue introduced a bill accepting the grant of land lately made by Congress, and providing for carrying the same into effect.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill fixing the salary of certain officers of the insane asylum, and on motion of Mr. Woolson, it was referred with instructions to report a bill reducing the salaries of State officers or taxing incomes.

Mr. McCrary of Van Buren, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill providing for the enrollment and organization of the entire militia of the State. If the bill should require every able bodied man in the State to devote at least one day of each week to military drill in an organized company of the militia, it would prove the most efficient war measure of the session.

The following bills were introduced in the House: Bill amending the act of the last session relating to exemption of soldiers' property from sale and execution so that it shall apply to no officers above the rank of captain; two bills providing for canvassing the votes of Iowa volunteers; besides several of minor importance. A committee was appointed to investigate the extent of the troubles on our northern frontier, and recommend such acts as they may deem necessary; also a similar committee on the troubles on the southern boundary.

Mr. Gordon introduced a resolution requesting the committee on elections to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that during the rebellion any person exhibiting sympathy with rebellion shall be ineligible to any office in this State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Necessity of the Times—Revival of the Anaconda Policy—Our Army in its Old Camps—Why McClellan was Reinstated—How the Soldiers feel—Movements of the Enemy—Gen. Sigel.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1862.

Let the government give the people leaders, and let the people give the government a policy, and all may yet be well. No one who knows the American character can doubt that the nation will come out of the present trial as it has done out of past ones, like a bridegroom out of his chamber, like a strong man to run a race, or rather to wrestle with the adversary. More money, more men will be freely offered; but will they not be as freely squandered? The prospect is certainly discouraging. "I have heard," said the president to a visitor to-day, "of being knocked into the middle of next week; but the rebels have knocked us into the middle of last year." Being to-day, as I wrote you yesterday, to all outward appearances, where we were last year, our jurisdiction extending no farther, on the whole, our armies in the same hands, our administrative policy, or no policy, but slightly better, and still very far from the true one; what have we to look forward to, but another year of delays, digging, disease and death, without result or achievement, gaining nothing in the east, losely keeping previous gains in the west? The Pope failure will embolden the "anaconda" or do-nothing party, and McClellan, the great leader and idol of that party, confident of retaining his inexplicable hold upon the army, will find new reasons for his old policy. There is already talk, in his Philadelphia organs, of perfecting the fortifications of Washington. His staff hold forth upon the difficulty of keeping open the long line of communication, overland, to Richmond, being thirsty apparently for another draught from the Chickahominy. They talk too of the present demoralization and of the necessity of reorganizing. Presently King Mud will resume his sceptre, and the other winter kings will defend Richmond till spring. Will McClellan be permitted to have his own way or will Gen. Halleck or the President, as soon as it is practicable, push forward a column under a fighting general, leaving McClellan in charge, as at present, of the defenses of Washington? Upon the answer to that question depends our future; let the people say in unmistakable language what that answer shall be.

I know that some think, that it matters not what we do or leave undone; that the suppression of the rebellion is "only a question of time;" that we shall, even if we only kill man for man, by simple subtraction, reduce the less populous South. They forget that our resources, however large, are not infinite; nor our patience, nor our self-sacrifice. They forget the existence and rapid growth of a peace party, which may force terms to be made just as we are on the point of victory, as has been done more than once in the history of the world. They forget, also, the memorable saying of Wendell Phillips in his speech here last winter, "The South has neither men, money nor munitions of war—only an idea. We have plenty of men, money, munitions and major-generals—but no idea. And see what the South has accomplished." When these words were spoken all was quiet on the Potomac—as it is now, or at least would be did the enemy let us alone.

We are pretty badly off, to be sure; but not quite so badly off as you think, from the circumstance that the clerks of the several departments have been organized into battalions. The rapidity with which some of those who went to Centreville the other day in the capacity of nurses, executed a "grand strategic movement" to the rear, and the excellent use which others made of brandy sent out in the same train with them for the wounded, leads one to augur well of their future military career, since to know how to move and to make the right movement promptly; to know how to recruit, reorganize and inspire, and to apply the proper inspiration without delay, are among a soldiers first excellences.

Nor is Washington quite so near being captured as those rebels fondly hoped, who yesterday went to Georgetown Heights to get the first glimpse of their allies' victorious columns. We still have an army between one and two hundred thousand strong, strong fortifications, a river and gunboats upon it. New regiments are pouring in at the rate of three or four a day, and the satisfaction which the soldiers feel at the subordination of Pope and McDowell to McClellan has already greatly improved their morale.

I have disbelieved the reports of the army's affection for McClellan; being entirely unable to account for the phenomenon. I cannot account for it to my satisfaction now, but I accept it as a fact. Even Gen. Heintzelman, whose entire disbelief in General McClellan's ability is well known said forty-eight hours ago that he was the only man in whom the army, as a whole, had confidence; the only man who could lift it out of its present demoralization. Gen. Heintzelman, as well as other witnesses, not especially friendly to McClellan, testified to the enthusiasm with which the soldiers welcomed their old commander. Had Pope proved a success, they might have been cured of their unaccountable affection for a man who has notoriously and disgracefully failed in the field. But Pope is a failure also. The soldiers know it, and will not fight under him. They laughed at his proclamations; they detested his lying, and they have no confidence in his generalship. Had this been otherwise, last week might have closed with victory instead of defeat. Other causes, doubtless, conspired to produce the result: the non-arrival of Franklin's corps in consequence of McClellan's disobedience of orders; the misconduct or blunder of Fitz John Porter, whose failure to co-operate with other corps, and retirement from the field at the critical moment is alleged to have been the efficient cause of the turning of our left flank—two very suspicious circumstances taken together; the superior generalship of the enemy; but it is doubtful whether all these things might not have been overcome had our men fought, as they would have fought had they had confidence either in Gen. Pope, their nominal commander, or in Gen. McDowell, the actual planner of the battle. "With shame I confess it," said an artillery major and staff officer, unusually intelligent, with unusual opportunities, to see and to look behind the scenes, "with shame I confess that they whipped us with inferior forces. Their men fought better than ours; and yet their men are, to all outward appearance, immensely inferior to ours; but if they are not better disciplined they have more enthusiasm for the cause for which they are fighting." Or to quote Wendell Phillips, again they have "an idea."

These facts being so, I say that the reinstatement of Gen. McClellan was, perhaps a necessary step at this crisis. The soldiers, although many of them are free to criticise him and perceive his great deficiencies, consider him the best general who has thus far commanded them, and will fight under him, if allowed, *and the rebels will force him to fight*.

Of the intention of the enemy to cross the Potomac there seems no longer any doubt. He has taken Leesburg, shelled our little camp at Edwards Ferry, and before this sent his cavalry over. He had only a picket remaining at Centreville yesterday. In what direction he will move and what the upshot of it all will be, are questions. We are not without anxiety here. The army is strong enough *in numbers* to save Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, whatever place they strike for, but will it?

GOOD WORK IN KENTUCKY.

The Uniontown Raid Avenged.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by Governor Morton from Col. Foster, commanding our forces in that part of Kentucky south of Evansville:

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Sept 4, 1862, (via Evansville, Sept. 5.)

To Governor Morton:

I left Morganfield on the 2d with two companies of cavalry in pursuit of 200 guerillas fleeing towards Webster county. After several hours' search I found their trail and followed it through the thick woods, swamps and by-ways for thirty miles. We pressed them so hard that two companies disbanded in confusion, scattering through the country in all directions.

We came upon the third company yesterday in the hills of Webster county, and attacked them, killing three, wounding two, taking three lieutenants and twenty-two men prisoners, capturing forty horses, all their arms (including a part taken at Uniontown), and all their company papers.

The rout of the three companies was complete. Our men have done well, being almost continually in the saddle for four days, exposed to a heavy rain thirty-six hours, without anything but one biscuit to each man, and yet going into the fight. If we had more fresh cavalry we could prevent further concentration in this region.

Col. Shackleford is in pursuit of Johnson. I have heard nothing from him.

The cowardly dogs have murdered two of our pickets at night. I will issue a notice that for each one murdered a captured guerilla shall be shot.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Lt. Col.

The Four Panics.

A letter writer describes the four great panics that have reigned in Washington since the war began. He says:

Washington has now had at least four good sized panics. The first none will forget—the dark days of April and the Baltimore butchery. The second was the Monday after memorable Bull Run. No one who was in Washington on the Sunday on which Jackson chased Banks' little army across the Potomac, will forget it. The panic swept everything before it, even in the war department, that day. And now the swift advance of a rebel army upon Washington, 50,000 strong, outflanking our largest army, has given us panic number four. We shall get used to them at last, and shall receive news of the planting of rebel guns on Arlington Hights with the same composure that we do the news of the creation of another brigadier general out of some commonplace civilian.

SPANISH SLAVER CAPTURED.—The Spanish schooner Conception, from Barcelona, was captured by the British cruiser Wye, at the mouth of the River Congo, in Africa, and brought into St. Helena on the 15th of August. She had on board three hundred and fourteen slaves, and was about to ship from three to four hundred more. About thirty of the men had died; and the provisions for their comfort were so bad that the mortality would have been fearful if the original intention of the slave traders had been carried out. The men will be conveyed to the West Indies.

☞ Over a million dollars was received here yesterday from the Nashville banks, and deposited in the sinking fund office.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

FROM MEMPHIS.

THE LATE REBEL SUCCESSES.

Interesting News from Southern Papers.

Gen. Lee's Dispatch to Jeff Davis.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, September 5th, 1862.

The popular pulse in Memphis has received a wonderful acceleration within the past few days. It now runs at fever standard. All the change has been wrought by the late reputed successes in Virginia and Kentucky.

It is wonderful, the alteration in the manner and feelings of this people, within the past few days. Another cause for this sudden change has been

THE ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The steamers bearing the 4,500 confederate prisoners to Vicksburg for exchange, arrived here two days since, and from the breaking of some machinery, were obliged to stop here until the repairs were completed. This would have done no great amount of harm, perhaps, had not the officer in charge consented to a brief parole or a furlough of the officers, during which they were allowed to come ashore and remain over night. Again, had these rebel officers acted as they should have done, it would not have been as bad as it now is. But being on shore, free men, after a long and tedious confinement, it was perhaps natural they should indulge in a little exhuberance of spirits, but it was not natural—at least, not generally—that they should get intoxicated, and go to the extravagances laid to their door in this instance. To raise good spirits they poured bad spirits down, and as like begets like, the spirits they raised were evil.

Three of these men gathered in the public room of a hotel the very evening alluded to, and, among other things equally reprehensible, walked back and forth in the apartment in an impudent and swaggering manner, and while no federals were supposed to be about, exhibiting a miniature rebel flag, and saying that in a short time that flag would wave over this country. One of these men boasted that within three days he would be in Price's army. Of course the effect these men had upon citizens inclined to be quiet and orderly, was bad, and only bad. It has had much to do in bringing about the present excited and unsettled state of affairs in Memphis, alluded to above.

When another lot of prisoners are sent off to Vicksburg, it is to be hoped they may not pause long at Memphis.

I send you the following Southern news, from the Grenada *Appeal* of the 1st and 2nd inst.:

GEN. LEE REPORTS.

RICHMOND, August 31, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received by President Davis:

GROVETOWN, August 29—10 p. m.—President Davis: This army achieved to-day, on the plains of the Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope. On the 28th and 29th, each wing under Generals Longstreet and Jackson repulsed with valor the attacks made on them separately. We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for His mercies rises higher each day. To Him and to the valor of our troops a nation's gratitude is due.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

SKIRMISH AT STEVENSON, ALA.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 31, via Mobile, Sept. 1.

Gen. Maxey's brigade, under command of Col. McKinstry, of the 32d Alabama regiment, attacked the enemy, 1,200 strong, at Stevenson, Alabama, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, at 11 o'clock to-day.

After a few hours shelling, the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains.

A quantity of cotton and stores was captured.

Our command met with a most cordial reception from the citizens—ladies urging them not to stop till they had killed or captured the entire Yankee force. The joy of the citizens was unbounded at once more beholding the stars and bars.

We had engaged the 32d Alabama, 41st Alabama, 25th Tennessee, Major Gaunter's dismounted partisans, Capt. Rice's cavalry, and Durr's battery—the whole numbering 900 men.

Our loss was two wounded—none killed. Enemy's loss unknown.

The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very strong.

Our troops displayed great gallantry. Capt. Freeman's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Henry Maury commanded the 32d Alabama with coolness and marked ability, exposing himself greatly to the Yankee fire. His conduct is much eulogized.

LOSS OF ANOTHER VALUABLE STEAMER AND CARGO.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that the steamer Emma, going down the river on Saturday night grounded, and was discovered yesterday by the federals. She was fired to prevent her falling into their hands. Her cargo consisted of 710 bales of cotton and some turpentine. All on board escaped.

SKIRMISH NEAR BOLIVAR.

Says the *Appeal* of the 2d:

On Saturday last a sharp skirmish occurred near Bolivar, Tenn., between the confederate cavalry force—about 3,500 strong—under Gen. Armstrong and a large federal force, the strength of which we have been unable to learn. The former was composed of Jackson's, Pinson's, and other detachments, and were the attacking party. The enemy's force was composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry. Our informant states that after a sharp conflict the federals were driven from the field in disorder, with a loss of thirty killed; wounded unknown, as they were carried off the battle ground; and seventy-one prisoners. Our forces pursued them four miles, until they took refuge in Bolivar, where there was an additional number of federals, and then fell back and commenced preparations for another attack, which was expected would be made yesterday should reinforcements arrive.

Our loss in the affair was three killed and eight wounded. We repeat our inability, in consequence of the neglect of officials to furnish particulars, or to give the names of any of the injured.

The prisoners captured, seventy-one in number, passed through this city last night, on their way to be exchanged.

MOBILE, Sept. 2, 1862.

A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, Sept. 1st, says: One of our scouts from Iuka, yesterday, Rosecrans' headquarters, reports that intelligence had been received by telegraph that Pope and Banks had met with a terrible defeat, losing 30,000 prisoners.

Gen. Price places every confidence in the report, coupled as it is with other statements regarding the federal movements which he knows to be true. The same scout reports the destroying of an important railroad bridge in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, by Gen. Forrest.

MORE ABOUT THE FIGHT AT BOLIVAR.

MOBILE, Sept. 2, 1862.

Gen. Armstrong's official dispatch, dated six miles south of Bolivar, Tenn., states that he attacked the enemy in front of Bolivar on the 30th ult., running them into town, taking seventy-one prisoners, including four commissioned officers. West Tennessee is nearly clear of the invaders.

CARLILE STUMPING FOR THE SOUTH.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says Carlile, who represented Pierpont's usurpation in the Lincoln Senate, is stumping the western part of Virginia, against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarksburg, he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the anti-slavery party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is reported that the enemy have evacuated the Kanawha Valley, and in their retreat attempted to burn the Kanawha salt works, but failed. The citizens of Northwestern Virginia are flocking eastward to join the confederate army.

The news from the seat of war is cheering.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept 1, 1862.

The Yankees have again re occupied McMinnville in large force last Tuesday. They were probably the forces from Richmond neighborhood on their retreat to Nashville. They may be caught any at rate.

Tennessee will soon be in possession of the confederates.

We have a rumor that Huntsville has been evacuated.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER YORKTOWN OFF MOBILE.

[From the Mobile News.]

The disagreeable report that reached the city, on Thursday, of the loss of the steamer Yorktown, hence for Havana, turns out to be true. It appears, however, from the following statement, that every effort was made to save her, and that her loss was inevitable:

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE YORKTOWN.

Discharged pilot off Mobile on Monday evening, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock; passed the blockading squadron safely; weather moderate and sea smooth, wind southeast; at 11 o'clock, wind hauled to northeast and increased to a gale, with a heavy sea; the steamer made good weather and pursued her course rapidly; at daylight the next morning, 26th instant, discovered a schooner in chase astern, but soon left her; afterward discovered another vessel in pursuit on our weather quarter, which was also left; about seven o'clock, a. m., discovered a large steam frigate on our lee bow, heading directly for us—altered our course to east, and commenced firing with rosin and pine knots; the frigate approached us rapidly, sending down her yards and topmasts. Before we had got up steam to a high pressure she had approached to within about three miles. We now began to leave her, and at 10 o'clock she was out of sight astern; during the chase our boat plunged violently into the heavy head sea, and shipped a great deal of water; we then discovered that she had sprung a leak, and was making water fast. We altered our course to southeast, and set all the pumps at work, but the water gained on us rapidly until she had five feet water in her hold; we then concluded to abandon her, and take to the boat, which we did safely at about 12 o'clock. We remained in sight of the steamer until 5 o'clock, p. m. when she disappeared; the next morning (27th instant) at 7 o'clock, we were taken up by the schooner Anna Clapp, bound for Havana; she changed her course toward the land at 9 o'clock that evening; we took to our boats again, being twenty miles south of Horn Island, and reached Fort Morgan the next day (28th instant) at 12 o'clock, when Col. Powell kindly sent the steamer Crescent with us to Mobile.

W. R. SMITH, Captain,
PETER DUNCAN, } Engineers.
SAM'L SHOEMAKER, }
E. H. WARD, Supercargo.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, September 6, 1862.

I am told that at nearly every station through which the train bearing the rebel officers, passed, they visited drug stores and purchased quite heavily of morphine and quinine, secreting it about their persons. At Tamaroa forty dollars worth were purchased. Gen. Tuttle will probably order their baggage and persons to be searched before their departure.

Capt. Klink, of the steamer W. B. Terry, was yesterday arrested upon a charge of treason, and for surrendering his boat to Napier's guerillas. He is now in the military prison here, preparatory to being sent to Alton.

A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was fired into last night near Humboldt and compelled to return to Corinth.

An attack is momentarily expected on our lines at Tuscumbia.

General Price was to leave Tupelo for Grand Junction with 60,000 men last week.

It is supposed an attack on Memphis is meditated.

Night before last an attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge near Humboldt by guerillas. They were surprised before the job was entirely completed. By propping up the bridge with timbers the train was able to pass.

Humboldt and Jackson are being fortified.

Troops are concentrating at Corinth, and there are evidences that that region is soon to be the theatre of stirring events.

There is no news from Jackson or Bolivar.

The steamer M. B. Terry, mentioned in my dispatch of day before yesterday, as captured by the rebels, was stripped of everything of value and taken to a point on the river opposite the house of Napier which was destroyed by the crew of the Alfred Robb, and then burned. A female southern confederate who was a passenger on the Terry when she was first fired into, making her way to Montgomery, Ala., was shot through the groin and so severely injured that she is not expected to recover. Six of the crew were also slightly injured. Seventeen negroes, five of them free, were taken prisoners and distributed among the captors. Before the Terry was burned she was employed in ferrying troops from the west to the east side of the river.

Yesterday a couple of cars on the Illinois Central road somehow caught fire, and before the flames were extinguished, several bales of cotton and 3,000 blankets were destroyed. The blankets belonged to the government and were *en route* for Springfield.

Rebel officers, awaiting exchange, are swaggering about town highly elated at the punishment they say they are inflicting upon the federals in Virginia. There have been three or four fights in consequence.

It is generally supposed that the rebel Gen. Villipigue's movement upon Middleburg, and in the direction of Bolivar, was to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and intercept General Grant's communication. Gen. Sherman fortunately heard of the movement in time to prevent him bringing up his infantry or artillery. When last heard from, the confederates were moving toward Big Hatchie River. Gen. Sherman's forces having intercepted the larger portion of Villipigue's command, their operations cannot amount to much.

The provost marshal captured a lot of arms, guns, swords, and some uniforms, from a building on Front River yesterday.

The rebel prisoners, on steamers, left this forenoon.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1862.

People have often wondered at the ease with which intelligence is carried across the federal lines from the South and *vice versa*. The following document which I have accidentally stumbled upon may explain:

NEW MAIL ACCOMMODATION.

PRIVATE LETTER MAIL TO AND FROM THE FEDERAL STATES.

All letters from the Northern States enclosed in an outside envelope (both envelopes being prepaid) and addressed to me at Nashville, Tenn., with ten cents enclosed in the outside envelope, will be carried across to Franklin, Ky., and there mailed for their destination in the old states.

In like manner all letters from the old states may be directed to me at Franklin, Ky., and I will carry them across to Nashville, Tenn., and mail them for their proper destination south. If found inconvenient to prepay inside envelopes for want of the proper stamps, fifteen cents may be enclosed in postage stamps of either confederacy, or cash, and I will prepay and forward as above. This arrangement to continue during the war.

B. WHITESIDES.

REFERENCE.—Any of the citizens of Memphis or Nashville, Tenn.

☞ Stick this up for the convenience of parties wishing to send letters.

Provost Marshal for Michigan.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

We are gratified to learn that the secretary of war has appointed our esteemed fellow citizen, John S. Newberry, Esq., provost marshal for the State of Michigan. Such an officer has long been needed here, and the secretary could not have made a better selection of the person to perform the duties of the office thoroughly and well, than in that made.

ILLINOIS 130TH.—Judge Niles' regiment is ordered by Governor Yates to rendezvous temporarily at Belleville, on the fair grounds, pending the building of barracks at Chester, which the quartermaster at Springfield, Capt. Baltbache, is ordered to build immediately. Colonel Niles' regiment is as yet incomplete, and in the competing claims of colonels to companies, some delay may ensue in filling it up. We would advise captains seeking regiments to enter this, the 130th of Illinois. Colonel Niles brought back a good name from Mexico with his men, officers and commanding general.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE AT THE CHAIN BRIDGE.—On Tuesday night, by some unaccountable blunder, some of our troops mistook each other for enemies, and commenced a brisk skirmish, which continued long enough to do considerable damage before the mistake was discovered.—*Washington Republican.*

SEPT. 3d, 1862.

From this date Forward

DAILY ARRIVALS OF

SILKS,

OTTOMAN VELOURS,

REPS,

DRESS GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Scotch Shawls,

Blankets,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

In great variety.

FOR NETT CASH ONLY.

At the lowest possible prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS —AT— CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Yielding to the public demand the undersigned will offer at public sale at the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois,

On Wednesday, September 17th, 1862,

2,500 of the most eligibly situated Lots in that city.

[illegible]

S. STAATS TAYLOR, } Trustees of the
EDWIN PARSONS, } Cairo City Property.
Cairo, Ill., July 30th, 1862.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE

73 LAKE STREET,

Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH:

SKIRTS

At Manufacturer's Prices.

CORSETS

At very close figures. Also, Balmoral Coats, Hair Nets, [illegible]

Cannot be Surpassed.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

44

Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of WARRANTED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.

We also keep in store a large stock of

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

BENT STOCK, &c.

AGENTS FOR

QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE

AND BELLOWS.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES

IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, RAW & REFINED.

Coffees, Teas, Tobaccos, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage.

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

&c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18 ... State Street, Chicago ..... 16 & 18.

WOOLEN YARNS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose,

Suitable for Army Wear.

Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Corsets, Hosiery, &c.

We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Yarns for Fall Trade.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.

Ewing, Briggs & Co.

75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

At Wholesale,

EMBRACING

SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, } Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, }

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

And Metal Warehouse.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c.

Tinners Tools and Machines

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.

FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS—"Wheeling" brand,

Japanned and Pressed Tinware,

CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.

You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

SPRING 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

WOOLENS, and a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market or New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS,

Selling cheap to the trade at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

108 Lake Street.

WM. D. HARRIS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Keeps a full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,

—ALSO—

Soap Makers' Stock,

Match Makers' Stock,

Tanner's Stock.

At lowest market price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscribers would announce that their

FALL STOCK,

Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,

To meet the wants of our patrons.

It may be proper to state that our facilities for supplying the wants of merchants in our line are unsurpassed, and that we have, by giving out our orders early in the season, and securing contracts previous to the great rise in labor and stock, secured a full supply of goods, which we can sell much lower than if purchased at the present time.

These goods are for sale at the lowest market prices for CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT, and we ask those who are buying, to examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street.

STRYKER & CO.,

No. 141 Lake Street,

Are now opening their

FALL STOCK,

Comprising every description of

DRY GOODS

KEPT BY THE TRADE.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,

ALSO,

French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

A COMPLETE STOCK.

Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens,

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CLOTHS and WOOLENS.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

STRYKER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

No. 32 Lake Street,

(Corner of Wabash avenue.)

We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots and Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed.

Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our stock of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Which we believe is second in size and variety to none in the United States.

Also, we ask the attention of the Trade to a full and complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL DIVIDE THE ADVANTAGE with our customers.

BARRETT, KING & CO.,

Wholesale Houses.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS

The largest stock in the West, direct from manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS

Fresh Importations. New styles.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.

COTTON YARN

[illegible]

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,

Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of [illegible]

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

[illegible]

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

Weber, Williams & Yale,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.

25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

BURLEY & TYRRELL

48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Importers and Jobbers of

CHINA, GLASS

And Queensware,

Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods.

Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,

DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,

Oval and Round.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

We beg leave to ask an examination of our varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade.

Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by letter.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machine

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

[illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

[illegible]

Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street.

[illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay St., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, [illegible] street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to [illegible], 100 Lake street, [illegible]

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, [illegible] Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, [illegible] Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible]

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4381, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, formerly of [illegible] Hospital Customhouse street, New Orleans, Established in 1850,

Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Important to Females,—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES

FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for America!

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Barker and Christian C. Garber under the name and firm of BARKER & GARBER, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Garber being authorized to collect all debts due the late firm at Chicago, and Wm. Barker for all debts due the firm at Cairo. WM. BARKER, C. C. GARBER.

The business will be conducted as heretofore at the old stand, 56 State street, by the undersigned. C. C. GARBER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. G. GOODWILLIE & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be received by R. G. Goodwillie, who alone is authorized to receive all moneys due the firm. Also, to settle all accounts against said firm. Chicago, Sept. 5th, 1862. R. G. GOODWILLIE, H. H. MUNSON.

R. G. GOODWILLIE will continue the Box Business at No. 98 North Franklin street.

NOTICE.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between Frederick [illegible] and Jacob R. Curtiss, under the name and style of Day & Curtiss, has this 1st day of September, 1862, expired by limitation. [illegible] DAY & CURTISS. Chicago, Sept 1, 1862.

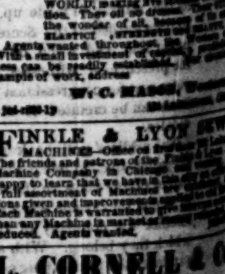
DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, by whom all bills should be addressed. Chicago, Sept 1, 1862. F. CORTEZ WILSON, W. P. FREEMAN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Morse & Yarwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD. Chicago, August 26th, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and [illegible] is dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. [illegible] JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

Liquid Stove Polish.



[illegible]

FRENCH COPYING INK.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

An unequalled assortment.

WORSTED GOODS

The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.

DRESS GOODS

Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.

Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting.

COTTON YARN

In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises a full line of every grade of desirable goods, and having secured before the advance, we can please the buyers of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,

Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

Weber, Williams & Yale,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.

25 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25

We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers, for cash, before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer our stock as low, is not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two floors, giving us five rooms [illegible] feet, and have added largely our increased stock a full line of LADIES' AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any other market. We keep our stock full at all times and give strict attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are aware that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either in the cases or package.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CHINA, GLASS

And Queensware,

Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,

Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,

DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,

Oval and Round.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

105 Lake street, Chicago.

Circular may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully patented in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine.

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabrics or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

J. S. BRYANT,

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work run either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, thus saving thread and much labor [illegible].

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can operate them perfectly and [illegible].

They are the FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all. Its BEAUTY, ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and [illegible].

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. [illegible]

W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

L. CORNELL & Co's

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES,

$35 TO $110.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris style. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes. —A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

D. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD,

easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 631, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital Customhouse street, New Orleans, La.

Established in 1850,

Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, &c. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in Metropolitan Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to any address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's prices by LORD & SMITH.

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES

FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents of the American Watch Company,

182 Broadway, N. Y.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Barker and Christian C. Garber, under the name and firm of

BARKER & GARBER,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Garber being authorized to collect all debts due the late firm at Chicago, and Wm. Barker for all debts due the late firm at Cairo.

WM. BARKER.
C. C. GARBER.

The business will be conducted as heretofore at the old stand, 16 State street, by the undersigned.

C. C. GARBER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

R. G. GOODWILLIE & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be settled by R. G. Goodwillie, who alone is authorized to receive all moneys due said firm. Also, to settle all accounts against said firm.

Chicago, Sept. 3d, 1862.

R. G. GOODWILLIE.
H. H. MUNROE.

R. G. GOODWILLIE will continue the Box Business at No. 26 North Franklin street.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Frederick S. Day and James S. Curtiss, under the name and style of "Day and Curtiss," has this 1st day of September, 1862, expired by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by F. S. Day.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

DAY & CURTISS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed.

F. CORTEZ WILSON.
W. P. FREEMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of Morse & Yarwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT MORSE.
M. S. YARWOOD.

Chicago, August 30th, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall.

JOHN CLARK.
PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co.

JOHN CLARK.
PAUL JONES.

Liquid Stove Polish.

[illegible]

LEADBEATER & CO.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

[illegible]

HUBBARD, 140 Lake street.

Banking and Exchange.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 52 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 6 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. V. VAN VLECK. H. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 6 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water.

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and Individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent. interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; S. B. Fleetwood, Esq., of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. G. Goudy, Chicago; F. R. Westhall, Banker, New York; Sydney Myers, of the firm of Sydney Myers & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Illinois.

SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

E. CHAPIN, President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

E. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.

WILLARD & MAXWELL,

Stock Brokers, New York,

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD,

At the Board of Brokers,

NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

S. K. WILLARD. GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general

Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left for a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, with the right to receive money on time; and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Dunham, John B. Foster, L. P. Yoe, F. B. Cooley, Jonas Goodwin, D. R. Holt, W. B. Doggett, C. H. McCormick, S. A. Smith, Henry Farnam, E. H. Hadduck, H. Barley, T. Dyer.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 21 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraph Office.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. B. WALKER, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to this important specialty, all operations connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. Certain diseases of the throat which frequently cause Deafness, and noises in the head, will also receive special attention. Examinations free. Post Office Box 3827.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

THE BEST NOW IN USE, with SOLID RUBBER ROLLERS, Self-Adjusting. LEVER POWER PRESSURE, easily worked and durable, for sale Wholesale and Retail by

E. PECK,

Agent for Illinois, 22 Lake street, Chicago.

Agents wanted. Send for Circular and Terms.

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

THE OLD CONTINENTALS.

Let us awake the memories of that glorious struggle, and reanimate our patriotism with the "drum and trumpet" lines of Guy Humphrey McMaster, wherein the battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated in verse that sounds like the roll of drums and the rattle of musketry:

In their ragged regimentals,
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not,
When the Grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot;
When the files
Of the isles,
From the smoky night encampment,
Bore the banner of the rampant
Unicorn,
And grummer, grummer, grummer,
Rolled the roll of the drummer,
Through the morn!

Then with eyes to the front all,
And with guns horizontal,
Stood our sires;
And the balls whistled deadly,
And in streams flashed redly
Blazed the fires;
As the roar
On the shore
Swept the strong battle breakers
O'er the green sodded acres
Of the plain;
And louder, louder, louder,
Cracked the black gun-powder
Cracking amain!

Now like smiths at their forges
Worked the red St. George's
Cannoniers;
And the "villainous salt-peter"
Rung a fierce discordant meter
Round our ears;
As the swift
Storm drift
With hot sweeping anger,
Came the horse guards' clangor
On our flanks.
Then higher, higher, higher,
Burned the old fashioned fire
Through the ranks!

Then the old fashioned Colonel
Galloped through the white infernal
Powder cloud;
And his broadsword was swinging,
And his brazen throat was ringing
Trumpet loud;
Then the blue
Bullets flew,
And the trooper jackets redden
At the touch of the leaden
Rifle breath.
And rounder, rounder, rounder,
Roared the iron six-pounder,
Hurling death.

HOSPITAL AT JACKSON, TENN.

Illinois Soldiers in Same.

Major T. P. Robb, appointed by the governor to visit and enquire into the condition of Illinois troops in the field, makes the following report to Gov. Yates. The report shows 137 Illinois volunteers in the hospital, but does not include any sent to the hospital during the five days previous to the 28th of August, under the new regulations. 500 sick had been sent to Jackson within the three days previous to the 28th of August, and at last accounts others were arriving on every extra train:

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED IN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT JACKSON, TENN., AUG. 27, 1862.

Nicolas Hennes, Thielman's cavalry, admitted July 19.
John Galloway, Dollins' cavalry, July 7.
John Genhardt, co. G, 43d infantry, died Aug. 17.
W. G. Davis, G, 45th, admitted July 9.
F. Y. C. Edwards, A, 18th, discharged July 25.
W. Hickox, H, 30th, died Aug. 2.
Joel Francis, F, 31st, admitted July 9.
Jas. F. Allen, I, 61st, July 8.
Elias Jordan, H, 18th, July 15.
Edgar Embly, C, 18th, July 18.
L. S. Day, G, 45th, discharged Aug. 14.
Albert Wilder, D, 45th, admitted July 13.
W. H. Benedict, C, 8th, July 8.
John Carty, E, 49th, July 3.
David Taggart, I, 11th cavalry, died July 24.
John E. Williams, A, 41st infantry, July 24.
J. Clark, G, 31st, discharged July 28.
J. Faulkner, H, 61st, admitted July 1.
W. Jones, A, 48th, July 12.
Isaac Steele, I, 11th cavalry, discharged Aug. 26.
O. Niles, D, 49th infantry, Aug. 4.
J. P. Johnson, H, 45th, admitted July 10.
S. Dragoo, I, 43d, July 12.
David Clark, F, 8th, died July 29.
Thomas McEwing, B, 18th, discharged July 27.
James England, H, 61st, Aug. 3.
William Sandy, C, 41st, Aug. 27.
J. S. Holmes, D, 46th, admitted July 17.
John Guyman, A, 31st, July 19.
Sergeant W. G. McKinney, D, 49th, died Aug. 13.
Adam Dague, 1st artillery, admitted July 26.
Robert Taylor, G, 31st infantry, July 27.
Moses Leatherman, E, 11th, July 28.
Jonathan Munn, C, 31st, died July 26.
Augustus Kransy, G, 45th, July 28.
James Trowbridge, I, 45th, July 28.
Reynold Calmbach, I, 31st, July 29.
Moses Buckner, Dollins' cavalry, July 30.
Wm. Jahlen, Stewart's cavalry, July 30.
Jonathan Webb, B, 31st, July 31.
A. H. Bartlett, 31st, July 31.
James Ladd, B, 31st, Aug. 1.
J. B. Bostman, 12th cavalry, Aug. 2.
Wm. Burnett, 12th cavalry, Aug. 2.
Michael Maker, D, 4th cavalry, Aug. 2.
Samuel Luggett, Carmichael's cavalry, Aug. 2.
Marshal Morn, 4th cavalry, Aug. 2.
J. C. Cramer, I, 48th, Aug. 3.
James Sartin, B, 18th, Aug. 3.
James Crawford, A, 31st, died Aug. 10.
Adjt. J. P. Vandorsten, 4th cavalry, Aug. 6.
Edmund Gates, Gilbert's cavalry, Aug. 6.
Orson Hotchkiss, Gilbert's cavalry, Aug. 6.
C. C. McGrath, Gilbert's cavalry, Aug. 6.
W. S. Campbell, 31st, Aug. 7.
Charles Parsons, G, 31st, Aug. 7.
Francis Hobbs, F, 31st, Aug. 7.
B. J. Bobbs, F, 31st, Aug. 7.
Joshua Eades, A, 43d, Aug. 7.
J. Canada, E, 48th, Aug. 9.
Moses Armes, K, 18th, Aug. 9.
Abraham McKrill, I, 30th, Aug. 9.
J. C. Corder, E, 48th, Aug. 10.
Charles Kellinger, D, 49th, Aug. 10.
C. Robinson, H, 30th, Aug. 12.
S. H. Lafferty, H, 30th, Aug. 12.
Wm. West, E, 31st, died Aug. 13.
B. P. Bartlett, A, 30th, admitted Aug. 13.
Jacob Livengood, E, 30th, Aug. 13.
John A. Lines, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
George Bridgewell, D, 30th, Aug. 13.
Fred. Ralph, G, 20th, Aug. 13.
W. A. Tiffany, G, 20th, Aug. 13.
Henry Wolf, I, 30th, Aug. 13.
Josiah Kent, A, 30th, Aug. 13.
M. J. Exline, I, 30th, Aug. 13.
Peter Young, D, 20th, Aug. 14.
John Lieb, F, 30th, Aug. 14.
Lewis H. Meacham, I, 45th, Aug. 14.
George Yeoman, G, 30th, Aug. 14.
Sergt. Francis M. Weaver, I, Aug. 14.
James Weaver, 30th, Aug. 14.
James B. Stone, B, 30th, Aug. 14.
D. S. Alexander, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
George B. Clark, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
John Leep, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
Pat. Gibbons, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
W. P. Porter, E, 30th, Aug. 13.
N. Vaughn, D, 20th, Aug. 13.
Dan. Harridan, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
James R. Clark, F, 30th, Aug. 13.
August Green, F, 20th, Aug. 13.
N. Geswhind, C, 30th, Aug. 13.
J. N. Derby, E, 30th, Aug. 13.
Amos Morton, A, 30th, Aug. 13.
H. Peyton, B, 19th, Aug. 13.
George Jokle, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
W. J. Prentice, K, 20th, Aug. 13.
L. Merkly, K, 30th, Aug. 13.
R. Taylor, K, 30th, Aug. 13.
J. B. Connor, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
W. B. Worthington, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
John George, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
John Smith, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
E. R. Carrier, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
D. Herbert, B, 30th, Aug. 13.
Robert Groyer, A, 30th, Aug. 13.
N. Myers, A, 30th, Aug. 13.
Thomas Elliott, C, 30th, Aug. 13.
Isaac R. Porter, E, 30th, Aug. 13.
Allen Greer, C, 30th, Aug. 13.
Wm. Bayles, D, 30th, Aug. 13.
J. W. Scott, E, 30th, Aug. 13.
W. O. Dungan, A, 30th, Aug. 15.
Mortimer Jenny, F, 30th, Aug. 15.
R. B. Kilpatrick, E, 30th, Aug. 15.
Wm. Waldermate, E, 30th, Aug. 16.
Josiah Henderson, Foster's cavalry, Aug. 16.
Joseph Bennett, teamster, I, 30th, Aug. 17.
M. White, I, 45th, Aug. 17.
Noah Washburn, F, 45th, Aug. 17.
Noah Guyman, A, 31st, Aug. 19.
Henry Wessel, H, 45th, Aug. 19.
Wm. Bagwell, G, 18th, Aug. 20.
Wm. Nixon, H, 20th, Aug. 22.
Charles McDonald, D, 45th, Aug. 22.
John B. Annetts, C, 45th, Aug. 22.
George S. Curtis, D, 45th, Aug. 22.
James Evans, K, 45th, Aug. 22.
James Nools, F, 30th, Aug. 22.
John Robinson, B, 43d, Aug. 21.
F. A. Cook, B, 4th cavalry, Aug. 17.
A. Young, I, 31st, Aug. 23.
John Marhart, I, 18th, Aug. 23, died Aug. 24.
John Solomon, E, 30th, Aug. 24.
John H. Arnold, Dollins' cavalry, Aug. 24.

MARRIAGE OF AN EX-SLAVE IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Ceremony at Brighton—The Bride a Native African.

We find the following story in the Brighton (England) Gazette:

"This morning a marriage is to be performed at the parish church, Brighton, to unite two persons of color, whose previous history gives to the ceremony a peculiar interest, chiefly to those who have been long and deeply interested in the African race, and who have watched the progress of civilization caused by Christianity on the negro, and the ceremony will also tell our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic that British ladies and gentlemen consider it a pleasure and a privilege to do honor to those of the African race who have proved themselves capable of appreciating the advantages of a liberal education.

The lady, supposed to be an African Christian's daughter, was presented, when about the age of five years, to the late Captain Frederick Forbes, R. N., who officially visited the king of Dahomey with a view to aid the suppression of the slave trade in the interior of Africa, and in his book giving an account of the mission he thus describes the little girl: 'I have only to add a few particulars about my extraordinary present, the African child. In a former portion of these journals I have mentioned the Okeadon war; one of the captives of this dreadful slave-hunt was this interesting girl. It is usual to reserve the best born for the high behests of royalty, and the immolation on the tombs of the deceased nobility. For one of these ends she had been detained at court for two years, proving, by her not being sold to the slave dealers, that she was of a good family. So extraordinary a present would have been at least a burden, had I not the conviction that, in considering the nature of the service I had performed, the government would consider her as the property of the crown. To refuse would have been to have signed her death-warrant, which, probably, would have been carried into execution forthwith. Immediately on arriving, I applied through the secretary of the admiralty, and received for answer that her majesty was graciously pleased to arrange for the education and subsequent fate of the child.'

Of her own history she has only a confused idea. Her parents were decapitated; her brothers and sisters, she knows not what their fate might have been. For her age, supposed to be eight years, she is a perfect genius; she now speaks English well, and has a great talent for music. She has won the affections, with but few exceptions, of all who have known her, by her docile and amiable conduct, which nothing can exceed. She is far in advance of any white child of her age in aptness of learning, and strength of mind and affection; and with her, being an excellent specimen of the negro race, might be tested the capability of the intellect of the black: Her Majesty has provided the means for completing the education of Miss Sarah Forbes Bonetta, whose knowledge and accomplishments make her an ornament for any society, and prove most satisfactorily that the African mind is capable of the highest intellectual attainments. Her majesty has taken great interest in her marriage, and given it her full sanction. At the same time she has, besides presents from the royal family, herself provided the whole of the outfit, &c. Mr. James Davis, the bridegroom, was originally a slave, taken by one of our cruisers and educated in the schools of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone. He afterwards commenced trading on his own account, and is now a prosperous and influential merchant at Lagos, employing upwards of 100 of his fellow countrymen, and trying to improve their moral and intellectual status. The ceremony is to be performed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Rev. H. Venn; and Mrs. Thompson has lent the garden at Westhill Lodge for the wedding breakfast. We understand there will be a large wedding party, including about twenty Africans. The bride will be attended by the sixteen bridesmaids, of whom four will be ladies of color.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

Hard Fighting for three Days—Engagement near Bolivar with Gen. Armstrong's Rebel Cavalry—Death of Lieut. Col. Hogg of Illinois—Severe Fighting at Medon, Tenn.—Desperate Attack of Seven Cavalry Regiments on the 20th and 30th Illinois Regiments—The Enemy Utterly Routed.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF JACKSON, JACKSON, Tenn. September 3, 1862.

The history of three days; how shall I write it? Three days, replete with brave achievements and acts of heroism—of manly daring that will never be heralded to the world, because they were all unseen, save by the few faithful comrades who were nearest; but they shall not be forgotten.

If, in the language of the Potomac, we have not had "three days" fighting," we have at least had fighting three successive days. It might be a long story that would chronicle all the events, but I will make it short. Here is the history:

On last Saturday, the 30th ult., at an early hour, Col. M. M. Crocker, 13th Iowa volunteers, commanding at Bolivar, Tenn., received information that a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be 150 strong, was near our lines. Col. Crocker sent out Col. Leggett, 78th Ohio volunteers, with one regiment of his brigade, four companies of the 2d cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hogg, two companies of the 11th Illinois cavalry, under command of Major Puterbaugh, and a section of artillery, with instructions to drive away the rebels and reconnoitre the country. Col. Leggett marched out about three miles, and at once became engaged with seven regiments of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Gen. Armstrong. The engagement lasted about seven hours, and was chiefly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand-to-hand fight. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was driven back, and (Col. Leggett receiving reinforcements about that time) "skedaddled." About three o'clock on Saturday, Col. Crocker telegraphed Gen. Ross, at Jackson, the state of affairs below, who immediately took the train for Bolivar, where he arrived about sundown. He found the whole command there in fine condition and ready for any sort of an emergency. It was the impression that a heavy infantry force was in the rear of the secesh cavalry, and that the morrow would inaugurate a bloody scene. Lieut. Col. Hogg, Lieut. Shannon and Sergeant Ellerton of the 2d cavalry had been killed in a desperate sabre charge. Col. Hogg did not send his men out to battle, but led them. In his death the government has lost one of its bravest, best and most effective officers.

Sunday morning dawned clear and bright, but the enemy had gone. Gen. Ross, anticipating an attack on Jackson, seeing that all was quiet at Bolivar, took the early train for the former place. When about half way, it became necessary to take water, but the tank had been molested, and the hose was filled with rubbish—the work of some underhanded abettor of treason. This was a suspicious-looking state of affairs; but water must be had, or the train couldn't run. The general was delayed here one hour, and had just got under way again, when a whole regiment of rebel cavalry dashed up. The force which Col. Leggett had whipped, finding it useless to make any further demonstration on Bolivar, had crossed the Hatchie in two divisions—one at Estimanls, the other at Cloverport—early Sunday morning, intending to cut off communication between Bolivar and Jackson, capture the morning train, and then move on Jackson. We have since learned that this was their predetermined programme.

But they partially failed; the train escaped them by fifteen minutes only. The rebels, finding the train was gone, immediately attacked Capt. Rouse, who with his company (of the 45th Illinois) was guarding the railroad. Though in an open field, with but forty men, and surrounded by a whole regiment of cavalry, Capt. Rouse fought for one hour before his little band was overpowered. Spartans, every one of them, or *Illinoisans*, which means the same. After "gobbling up" this little squad, the enemy proceeded towards Medon, cutting the telegraph wires and destroying the railroad track, burning all the trestle work. On arriving at Medon they were joined by several other regiments, and at once attacked Capt. Palmer, who was stationed there with four companies of the 45th Illinois volunteers.

As soon as Gen. Ross was advised of the state of affairs below, he directed Col. Lawler, of the 18th Illinois volunteers, to send reinforcements to drive the enemy from the railroad. Col. Lawler dispatched six companies of the 7th Missouri volunteers, under the command of Major Wm. Oliver. This force arrived at Medon late in the evening, and found Capt. Palmer barricaded by cotton bales, holding the place against 2,000 rebel cavalry, which immensely superior force he had been keeping at a respectful distance for two hours. The 7th Missouri boys "lit" off the train and went into the besiegers with a yell. Here a sharp little fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when the enemy fled in great confusion. Brave, brave boys—all of them! I mean *our* boys. Saturday night, Col. Lawler, dispatched a messenger to Col. Dennis, who was at Estimanls with two regiments, the 30th Illinois (his own regiment) and the 20th Illinois, and one section of Schwartz's battery, with orders to return immediately to Jackson. Early Sunday morning he set out, and had gone only a short time, when one of the divisions of the rebels crossed the Hatchie at his abandoned camp.

When the 7th Missouri volunteers were sent to Medon, at the same time, an order was dispatched by Gen. Ross to Col. Dennis, (then on the road to Jackson) to alter his course, and effect a junction with the forces on the railroad. Col. Dennis did not receive the order in time to accomplish anything on Sunday, but was early on the road Monday morning, from Denmark to Medon. Sunday night the whole rebel force was collected together—seven regiments—for further operations Monday, and it was this numerous horde that concocted a deliberate plan for the destruction of our little band. About 10 a. m. of Monday, the 20th Illinois, which was in advance, was suddenly attacked on three sides by six of the rebel regiments (Jackson's regiment not having come up.) The 20th Illinois fought alone for some time, breaking every charge of the enemy, until the 30th came up. By this time the enemy had been reinforced by Jackson's command, and came to the attack with renewed desperation. For four hours the combined forces of the enemy made the most desperate charges, each time only to be broken and sent flying back in terror and confusion, by the cool and dauntless bravery of our glorious boys, who, standing shoulder to shoulder, piled men and horses in promiscuous, and terrible death at every volley. So impetuous were the charges of the enemy, that men and horses fell dead within a few feet of our line, yet our brave, veteran boys never for a moment wavered. After four hours of fighting, rendered desperate by baffled rage—rage at not being able to crush the little band, which their colonel, Jackson, said "wouldn't make them a mouthful apiece," the rebels retired.

The section of "Battery Schwartz" that was in the fight, was taken by the enemy early in the engagement, being deserted by the gunners, who fled in dismay. The lieutenant in command, however, with a few of his boys, stood bravely at their posts but could accomplish nothing; for the cowardly gunners carried away the friction primers and everything else available. The 20th and 30th Ills., with Capt. Foster's 4th Ohio independent cavalry, and one company of the 12th Ill. cavalry, under Lieutenant O'Connell, constituted our whole force engaged—"gallant six hundred." The rebel regiments were the commands of the following colonels: Adams, Pinson, Slemmons, Jackson, Forrest, Barstow, Wheeler. Col. Forrest was not with his command. Gen. Armstrong commanded the whole. Col. Wheeler is among the enemy's slain. During the whole of the engagement Col. Dennis was on his horse, apparently unconscious of personal danger, giving his whole attention to his command, and how well he did his duty, and with what consummate skill he managed his little force, may be imagined from the fact that he came out of the terrible conflict with five men killed and forty wounded, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine of the enemy dead on the field, and they have since been buried by our boys. The houses for miles around the scene of strife are filled with rebel wounded. Capt. Foster and Lieut. O'Connell, and their brave little bands of cavalry, deserve all the glory that a whole nation can manufacture in a century. Capt. Rouse and company have been paroled by the enemy, who, when last heard, from, were making for Holly Springs promptly.

Telegraphic communication is open to Bolivar, and the railroad will soon be open. No enemy near save a few guerrillas, who will soon be driven out.

If a more brilliant action than that of Monday, can be found in any history, anywhere, we should be glad to see it recorded.

Three cheers for the brave Union soldiers everywhere, and especially for our boys here, who have given rebellion such a startling rebuke—I say.

E. P. UNUM.

Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

TRENTON, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Please give the following notice a prominent place in your widely circulated paper:

The headquarters of the 4th Illinois cavalry are now at Trenton, Gibson county, Tennessee. All letters for the regiment and its members will hereafter be directed accordingly, and all recruits for the regiment will report at the same place.

The above will apply to all the regiment, except company A, Capt. E. D. Osband, which is now at Corinth, Miss., as body guard for Major General U. S. Grant.

The field officers of the regiment are now as follows:

T. Lyle Dickey, colonel and chief of cavalry on Major General Grant's staff.

William McCullough, lieutenant colonel.

M. R. M. Wallace, first major.

William L. Gibson, second major.

M. Wemple (late captain company B), third Major.

This regiment having been separated by battalions ever since the fight at Fort Donelson, is again all together, with the exception above noted, and only awaits its new recruits, some fresh horses, and new camp and garrison equipage, when it will be ready again for vigorous and active service. Give us these things speedily, for we cannot long endure even comparative idleness. Yours, &c., W.

Indiana Regiments.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Commissions have been issued as follows:

Dr. William W. Butterworth, of Milwaukee, 1st assistant surgeon 99th regiment;

Nelson Trusler, of Connersville, colonel 84th regiment;

Samuel Orr, of Muncie, lieutenant colonel 84th regiment;

Andrew J. Neff, of Winchester, major 84th regiment;

Leroy Woods, adjutant 84th regiment;

Dr. Samuel S. Boyd, of Centreville, surgeon 84th regiment;

Dr. R. T. Summer, of Middletown, 2d assistant surgeon 91th regiment;

Robert Robson, of New Harmony, 1st assistant surgeon 91st regiment;

Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Wolf, promoted to be colonel of 53d regiment;

Major Zalmon S. Main promoted lieutenant colonel 53d regiment;

Isaac P. Gray, of Union City, colonel 77th regiment;

Lawrence S. Shuler, of Danville, lieutenant colonel 77th regiment;

John A. Platter, of Aurora, senior major 77th regiment;

Nathan Earlywine, of Michigan City, 2d major 77th regiment;

Major Warren, Horr, of Charlestown, 3d major 77th regiment;

Horace P. Lamson, of Centreville, adjutant 77th regiment;

Dr. Elias B. Thomas, of Lagro, 1st assistant surgeon 77th regiment;

Dr. Wm. H. Martin, of Rensselaer, 2d assistant surgeon 77th regiment;

Abram L. Whitesides, of Columbus, quartermaster 93d regiment;

Edwin L. Smith, of Bedford, adjutant *pro tem.* 96d regiment;

Augustus H. Abbott, of Bartholomew county, major 67th regiment;

Captain Robert B. Jones, promoted major 54th regiment;

David C. Stallwager, of Greencastle, quartermaster 89th regiment.

Prices Current at Richmond in July.

The subjoined prices were current on the first of July, in Richmond, Va:

Fresh beef, 62½ to 75c lb.
Fresh pork, none.
Salt pork, $1 lb.
Hams, $1 lb.
Cheese, none.
Butter, $1 50 to $2 lb.
Eggs, $1.25 to $1.50 doz.
Potatoes, $16 bu.
Cabbage, $1 each.
Onions, 25c each.
Bar soap, $1.25.
Starch, none.
Salt, ₩ sack, $90.
Milk, quart, 25c.
Boots, $25 to $35 pair.
Shoes, $15 to $20 pair.
Ladies' gaiters, $15 pair.
Soft hats, $16 each.
Dress coats, $60 each.
Pants, $20 pair.
Cotton cards, $25 pair, price here, 25c.
Tea, $1.
Coffee, $1.50 to $5.
Mustard, in small cans,
Brown sugar, $1 lb.
Molasses $6 gal.
Candles $2 lb.
Morphine, $10 oz.
Calomel, $25 oz.
Quinine, $25 oz.
Coat's spool cotton, $1 each.
Brooks & Clark's spool cotton, 60c each.
Sewing silk, 30c skein.
Prints, $1 to $1.25 yard.
Atlantic sheetings, $1.50 yard.
Heavy jeans, $16 yard, made in Richmond, formerly 65c yard.
Black silks, $12 yard.
Linen thread, $9 lb.
Powder, $8 lb.
Revolvers, $50 each.
Satinetts, cassimeres, and woolens generally, none.

Miscellaneous.

SHIRTS,

WITH PATENT GRANULATED YOKE,

MADE BY H. GRISWOLD ONLY.

Every article warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. This opportunity will be offered but

A very few days Longer,

Therefore don't defer it until too late, but PLEASE CALL SOON. Sample Shirts shown with pleasure at 88 Lake street, Tremont House.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Wines and Liquors, choice Perfumeries, real Havana Cigars, &c., northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Physicians prescriptions accurately prepared.

BE. J. MANN.
GEO. W. WILSON.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE, 180 State street, manufacturers of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Fenders. Also, agents for Sanford's celebrated Challenge Furnace and Heater, Fire Place Heaters, Registers and Ventilators; Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Tin, Hardware, Nails, &c. Fire Brick and Oven Tile.

BLELOCK & CO., dealers in Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Have Agencies at CAIRO, Ill.; PADUCAH and COLUMBUS, Ky; MEMPHIS and JACKSON, Tennessee; HELENA, Arkansas; and CORINTH, Mississippi.

Special Agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE at all of the above places.

DAVIS' RHUBARB WINE.

GEO. B. DAVIS, of the Morgan Gardens,

Has now in market and for sale a large stock of his Delicious

1859 RHUBARB WINE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

There is no better Wine in the market for table drink or for invalids. Drs. Miller, Davis & Ingalls, and other eminent physicians, give it their hearty recommendation and are using it in their practice.

For sale at Buck & Rayner's, Fryer's, Gale Bros. and O'Hara's Drug Stores, also at John Wright's well known establishment, opposite the Court House. Orders addressed to GEO. B. DAVIS, P. O. Box 3934, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR FURS

GO TO

135 LAKE STREET.

I. C. MAYER.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A Very Large Assortment

AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,

202 Randolph street, Chicago.

DR. BUTT'S

EXCELSIOR LINIMENT.

Dr. CHARLES BUTT wishes it to be distinctly understood that his Great Remedy cures the worst cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Cuts, Contracted Sinews, Scalds, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Side, Mosquito Bites, King Worm, Catarrh, Earache, Deafness, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Fever and Ague, Stiff Joints, Burns, Boils, Frost Bites, Warts, Corns, Milk Leg, Dysentery, Mumps, Cholera Morbus, and Diptheria.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

No Ship should proceed to sea, or House remain without this valuable Liniment. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

DR. CHARLES BUTT,

P. O. Box 4455. 395 South Clark street, Chicago.

And sold by Druggists generally, and country stores. Ask for Dr. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT. If they have not got it, ask them to get it. All orders promptly attended to. Retail price, 25 cents and $1 per bottle. Try one bottle, and if not found all it is represented, return the bottle, to the druggist who sold it, and demand your money where you purchased the bottle.

All that is required is, rub it on till the pain is gone, in from three to five minutes.

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.

The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL:	LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
	Calling at Queenstown
Tuesday, Sept. 9th.	Wednesday, Oct. 1st.
Saturday, Oct. 25th.	Tuesday, Nov. 18th.
Thursday, Dec. 11th.	

FARES:

First Cabin.......$110 to $135.
Second Cabin.......$
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate.......$
Steerage.......$

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of [illegible] 71 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES.

We are receiving large stocks of

SKIRTS, CORSETS,

Hosiery, &c.,

Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.

As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

72 LAKE STREET.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at

HUBBARD'S, 140 Lake street.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.

DIXON & Co's CRUCIBLES

For sale by the cask or number, at 22 South Wells Street, Chicago, by

JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO.

Insurance.

HOME

INSURANCE CO.

Of New York,

OFFICE Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.......$1,000,000.00
Assets 1st July 1862...$1,585,679.06
Liabilities.......$57,826.33

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank [illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate [illegible]
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities $[illegible]) [illegible]
United States and other stocks (market value) [illegible]
Real Estate [illegible]
Interest due on 1st July, 1862 (of which $[illegible] has since been received) [illegible]
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July (of which $[illegible] has since been received) [illegible]
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks) [illegible]
Other property, miscellaneous items 10,007.84
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office 1,228.59
Total.......$1,585,679.06

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62, $57 [illegible]
Due stockholders on account former dividends 270.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,
150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.

Reports, Circulars and information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois,

No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 88 South Clark street.

H. S. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin,

Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV:

"And one grand exception—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard, Van H. Higgins, Matthew Bolles, James W. Stone, Levi P. Stevens, J. G. Hoyt, M. D. Gilman, John V. Farwell, Elvis Harwood, Josiah Lombard, D. L. Phillips, Chas. Chandler, Geo. W. Gage, Marshall Ayres, Oliver Whitaker, Daniel Sharp, Isaac G. Lombard, Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield Mass., commences its 22d semi-annual session, Oct. 2, 1862, with an attendance unsurpassed by any year. It adds to its usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, peculiar advantages for physical health and culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY—This Institution begins its Fall Term on Thursday, September 11. It has been in operation eleven years under the same Principal. Its Teachers are all of experience in their respective departments.

Apply for catalogue and information to

G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 1862.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—Canandaigua, N. Y., Messrs. Tyler & Richards, Principals. The thirty-eighth annual session will commence September 11th. Circulars, giving full particulars, on application. Refer to Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Wm. Blair, Esq., Chicago.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,

354 West Randolph Street.

The second year of this institution will commence Monday, Sept. 15th. A limited number of boarders can be received. For applications and further particulars address Miss C. A. GREGG, Principal.

P. O. Box 844.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL

63 THIRD AVENUE.

The Fall term of this Institution, under the direction of the Misses STEVENS, will commence on MONDAY, September 8th.

PALMER'S ACADEMY,

No. 329 Wabash Avenue.

The ninth term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 15th, 1862, at the

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING,

On Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Price of tuition, about one-third less than the usual rates. For Circulars containing particulars, apply at the building.

W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, in its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, the fourth of September next. A military department has been established, and will go into operation under a competent instructor, at the beginning of the term.

Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862. S. F. DOLBEAR, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. E. Harrington, Principal of the English Department. F. C. Bertreau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Trustees. Term commences on the 3d of Sept next. For circulars containing particulars, or any other information, apply, at the Institution, to

F. C. BERTREAU.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—MR. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 8th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circular and further information address

S. G. SANGER,
P. O. Box 2751.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M., Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 17th. Circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest, to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago.

Lake Forest, August 18, 1862.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers, and is thoroughly appointed. It has the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets. Also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, tuition, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets furnish room and board under the same [illegible] Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 56 West Ninth street.

The number of pupils is limited, and the course of study is that of the highest class of private schools, including Higher Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, English Literature, &c.

The Modern Languages are taught with the aid of the best native teachers, and French is the language of the school.

A few pupils will this year be received as members of the family, and placed under the care of Mrs. H. L. SOLLACE, late of Columbus, Ohio, as Preceptress out of school.

Miss Sollace is permitted to refer to [illegible]

The greatest attention is paid to Physical Culture, and exercise of Calisthenics and Gymnastics daily and the health of the pupils carefully attended to.

Circulars can be had on application to Miss N. at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M., President.

Best endowed College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 280. Superior brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.

FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

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WM. ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

No. 58 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

War Claims.

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest (established August, 1862.) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN B. TURNER, VAN H. HIGGINS, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, L. B. OTIS, E. C. LARNED.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose this Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.

For the present, claims on the Government will be collected upon the following rates of charges:

Upon all claims for sums of Fifty Dollars or less, a charge of One Dollar.

Upon all claims for sums exceeding Fifty Dollars, (where a commission is allowable,) 2 per cent. on the amount.

Upon claims for Pensions, (and where a percentage is disallowed by law,) the smallest charge possible within legal rates.

As it is designed to have the income of the Association cover only the necessary expenses of conducting its business, and to do the business at as large a start as possible, should it be found upon a few months' trial that these rates are too high for that purpose, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to cover such expenses.

Persons having claims for Pension, Bounty or Back Pay, &c., should address the Secretary by letter, stating all the facts as far as possible, and state plainly the writer's Post Office and State.

Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 163, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

[illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST.

Office 88 Dearborn Street, Chicago Ill.

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for ten years past, continue to collect claims of EVERY KIND here, at Washington, and at each State Capital of the Northwest. Soldiers and Officers discharged, collect their pay here; Substitutes. Bills collected here. Contractors Bills settled here; Claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers, as well as all Bounties and Pension Certificates obtained at Washington. Pension Money collected at the several Pension Agencies in each State.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00.

Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 65 Clark street.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 68 Clark street Chicago, Ills., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and Certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Their's is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of the Treasurer; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal Chicago.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of officers resigned and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References, by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS,

ILLINOIS

BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4091.

REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; [illegible]

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunsicker.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunsicker that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunsicker, for the sum of Twenty Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunsicker shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-second day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

S. K. Dow, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Summers and Edward Martin vs. Orrin J. Rose, Daniel T. Elston, William Lill, William L. Davis, Edward Martin, Lawrence Prout, Edward Scully, Thomas Scully, Patrick Dunn, Bridget Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otho Kiesam, Joseph E. Sheffield, Mathew Jordan and Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson.

Affidavit that Otho Kiesam, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife John Prout, Edward Scully and Michael Prout, defendants above named are non-residents, and that Mary Leeson, William Leeson, and John Leeson, defendants above named, on due inquiry cannot be found, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Otho Kiesam, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, John Leeson and Edward Scully, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 5th day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now unless you, the said Otho Kiesam, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson, Edward Scully and John Leeson shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

D. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of [illegible], deceased, will appear before said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against said estate. All persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix.

Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Compl't's Sol'r.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortments of lumber in the city. [illegible]

[illegible] & WILLIAMS.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

[illegible]

On Saturdays a train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 2:15 p. m.

[illegible] Sleeping Coaches Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] a. m.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] p. m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE STEAMER

F. W. BACKUS

Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., for

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. HARVEY & CO.,

226 and 228 South Water street.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

—OF—

NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M. from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,

Only Authorized Agent.

THE

Western Transportation Co.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
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NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART,
	OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
	FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to C. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

[illegible]

A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.

E. G. CHASE, 118 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

E. G. CHASE, 118 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. T. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.

[illegible]

Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.

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Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the

Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the

Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 131 Broadway, New York. John Hosking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevoris, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

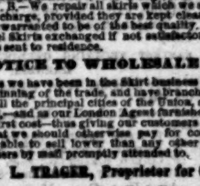
Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 75 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House) and 169 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double shirred, braided and French Skirts constantly on hand, from [illegible] springs, children's, to 65 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our store in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are enabled to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 35 Bowery.
Chicago Post Office Box 4333.

Groceries.

FISH AND SALT.

MACKEREL, in bbls., half bbls. and kits.
PICKLED HERRING, bbls. and ½ bbls.
SMOKED HERRING, No. 1 and scaled.
WHITE FISH and TROUT, ½ bbls.
CODFISH, in cases.

—ALSO—

LIVERPOOL G. A. SALT, 1200 sacks.

Now in store, with more to arrive.

For sale by E. K. BROMILOW & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns.

BATES, STONE & CO.,
117 South Water street, Chicago.

630 BAGS RIO COFFEE, good to prime grades, in store. Also, THREE TONS POTASH. For sale by T. M. TURLAY & CO., 179 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arrived and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of [illegible] Green and Black Teas, comprising all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable brands and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies. [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

[illegible]

Military.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

75 GOOD MEN

Will be received by the First Board of Trade, or 72d Regiment, under Col. Starring, to make up the maximum number.

The regiment is now at Cairo, fully armed and equipped.

Volunteers wishing to join the 72d may, for the present, call at the Secretary's Office, at the Board of Trade Rooms, or at the office of

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
No. [illegible] South Water street.

ANOTHER BATTERY ACCEPTED.

Special permit to raise a

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY

AT ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Now is your time to enlist before the draft takes place. Come forward and fill up this company without delay. It's your last chance.

Recruits received on the usual terms of enlistment.

After the first of next month, the list of militia will be made out. If you are an able-bodied man, nothing will save you from the draft.

Elgin has furnished thirteen companies for the war and is in order to draft, a special permit has been given to raise a Battery of Artillery. On any terms furnish a better record?

Officers elected by the company. Application may be made to

G. W. RENWICK,
O. H. CHANDLER,
W. CHAPMAN, and
G. ROSENKRANS,
Committee.

Or to A. M. WOOD, 12 Clark street, (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 29th, 1862.

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS.—Just received a large assortment of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, SHOULDER STRAPS, &c.,

At 91 Lake St., Tremont Block.

H. R. CASEBEEY, Agent.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS

Regulation Hats and Caps,

Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by

J. A. SMITH & CO.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

REVOLVERS of all kinds,

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.

Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. BAYOR,)

No. 180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS.

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by 50 per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. Large and fresh supplies of Union stationery always on hand. Also maps, charts and Union goods of all descriptions. Address F. A. THOMAS, P. O. Box 4121, corner State and Randolph sts., Chicago. Send for a circular, enclosing red stamp.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., up-stairs.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS

AND SAIL MAKERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Twines and Cordage,

205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.

Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and give the sale of the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles,

AWNINGS,

Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are in order to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.

G. HUBBARD, | J. S. TURNER, | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

Ship Chandlers

AND SAIL MAKERS,

209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths. Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Bags, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.

Have removed to

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

Sadlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS and AXLES,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes.

Dodd's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

F. HAYDEN, New York. W. L. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cleveland.

REMOVAL.—Christopher M[illegible] [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of new [illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Chauncey Miller, late adjutant of the 19th Illinois infantry, arrived home yesterday.

☞ "Madam Demorest Mirror" of fall fashions for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ See advertisement of life scholarship for sale, in the celebrated chain of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Colleges.

☞ Attention is called to the large sale of elegant furniture, carpets and silver plated ware, this morning at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 58 Lake street.

NOTICE.—If Elizabeth Burton and Mrs. Frances C. Slugel will call at the TRIBUNE counting room, they can hear of something to their interest.

THE EXODUS OF PRISONERS.—The secesh prisoners at Camp Douglas are rapidly leaving their quarters. Last Saturday, 833 of them were shipped off; on Sunday, 828; and yesterday, 744. The last will go to-day.

BUYING SHEEP.—John Wentworth is off in New Jersey, buying sheep. We haven't understood that he has bought any stock in putting down this rebellion, or ever uttered a word in public to that effect.

LITERARY.—We understand that Miss. W. W. Everts, sister of Rev. Dr. Everts, pastor of the First Baptist church in this city, read last evening to a circle of friends her experiences in the South for the last fifteen years. We are also informed that consent to a more public reading may be given.

PHALON & SON'S COCIN.—This elegant and fragrant toilet oil, in its preservative and beautifying qualities for the hair, is unsurpassed. Its action is highly strengthening, while at the same time it softens the hair and imparts to it a brilliant lustre. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, 92 and 94 Lake street.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the Common Council, last night, owing to the absence of the Mayor, who is at Springfield. There will be a special council meeting this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to take action relative to the death of Alderman Groves.

RECRUITING FOR THE IRISH LEGION.—Capt. Flynn, of Rockford, will visit Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, and Dixon, for the purpose of recruiting a few men for the Irish Legion. This splendid corps of men is nearly full. Father Dunne is desirous of making it the best regiment that has gone into the field from Chicago during the war.

SECOND BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—Capt. John A. Bross leaves for this regiment on Wednesday evening, and will take any packages to officers or soldiers left by their friends at the TRIBUNE Counting Room. Stragglers who have not yet reported to Capt. Bross will do well to look at an advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.—Left his home, at 164 North Clark street, on Friday, Sept. 5th, Prof. G. W. L. Hubbard, supposed to be insane. He is stout built, light complexion, and about five feet nine inches high, forty-five years of age, wore a black coat, snuff colored vest, light wool pants and light Kossuth hat. Any information of his whereabouts would be thankfully received by his wife at the above number.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The performance this evening is for the benefit of Mr. McDonough, who deserves well of the Chicago public for the excellent entertainment he has given them during the last three weeks. Mr. McDonough will appear as Virginius in the tragedy of that name, supported by an excellent cast. "Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern," and the last scene of the "Seven Sisters" will be given—truly an excellent entertainment. Let Mac. have a full house at parting.

NEW BELL.—At last we are to have a new bell on the Court House. The old one, which for several years past has done such excellent service, and which a few weeks ago was fatally cracked on the occasion of calling a war meeting together, is to come down. Arrangements for that purpose were being made yesterday. The old bell will be turned in towards the purchase of a new one, from the celebrated foundry of Meneely & Son, of Troy, New York.

GRATUITOUS WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR ILLINOIS.—A large number of reliable attorneys of this city have established an organization for the collection of bounties, pensions, and back pay, of deceased soldiers, and for the prosecution of all war claims on behalf of privates from Illinois, *free of charge*. Our soldiers have made great sacrifices in entering the service, and it is but right that persons remaining at home and enjoying the blessings of civil life should also make sacrifices for the benefit of those engaged in fighting for our national existence. We now have two organizations in this city for this benevolent object. We hope this enterprise will be consummated and put into successful operation.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—We learn that there has been a great scarcity of fruits and vegetable on the tables of the Home of the Friendless during the summer. The high price of these articles, the increasing size of the family, and the need of stringent economy in these hard times have placed them quite beyond their reach. The absolute necessity of fruits and vegetables to the healthiness of the human system during the summer months is generally admitted, and it is hoped that the friends of the Home in the country, and those in the city who have vegetable gardens, will see that this excellent institution is generously supplied with these necessary articles of diet.

DARING BURGLARY.—Between the hours of 11 and 12 Sabbath morning, a man with a white neckerchief around his mouth, called at the front door of Davies' residence, corner of Green and Madison streets, rang the bell, found no one at home, and went to the back door, forced it open, and immediately set to work by emptying out the drawers, desks, cases, &c., appropriating to himself about $60 worth of goods, among which were six silver teaspoons, marked "U. P. to A. P.," English make; a pocket case of surgical instruments, a watch guard, &c., &c. He then left on the double-quick, about five minutes before the doctor arrived. If he will call when the doctor is at home for a prescription of cold lead, he shall receive it gratuitously in allopathic doses.

Departure of the Board of Trade Battery.

The artillery company known as the "Board of Trade Battery" has received marching orders, and will leave camp this morning, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Yesterday the battery visited the city, and made a very fine display. Marching to the Board of Trade rooms, the company was briefly addressed by I. Y. Munn, and in reply Capt. Stokes made a few patriotic remarks. Both speakers were loudly applauded.

The Battery is now in fine condition for the field—having been thoroughly drilled for several weeks, and is amply equipped for service. The roster of the company was published in our columns not long since. Chicago expects this efficient battery to earn for itself an honorable name on the field, and in this regard there will be no disappointment.

The Horticultural Fair.

The first public exhibition of the State Horticultural Society of Illinois, will open to-day at Bryan Hall. From all the indications presented, we are led to believe that this exhibition will prove successful in every essential feature.

The officers have spared neither pains nor expense in making all needful preparations for a grand and an extensive display of fruits, flowers and vegetables. The work of decorating and preparing the hall for the exhibition was in progress yesterday and last night, and by the hour designated for the opening this forenoon, the rooms will be in a condition to please and attract all who are disposed to be present. That there will be a splendid display of articles embraced under the three heads above named, we are assured from the best of authority.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the net proceeds of this exhibition are to be devoted to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. An object so worthy as this, cannot fail of enlisting the sympathies and attention of our citizens generally, and we expect to see the exhibition rooms crowded with visitors day and night.

During the Fair, D. S. [illegible], Esq., president of the society, proposes to present every member who applies for them, with 200 cuttings of "grey willows," which will be a valuable gift to carry to their homes.

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.

A Day of Excitement.

TRICK HORSES IN THE RING.

A SPLENDID TROT.

Exciting Running Races.

A BUFFALO HUNT COMING OFF.

Yesterday was a stirring day at the Fair Grounds. The fine weather brought out a large and brilliant attendance. The amphitheatre was well filled, and the grounds crowded with vehicles of every description. The excitement of the day culminated in the afternoon races, which were unusually interesting, especially the closely contested heat between Prince and Capt. McGowan. A match between them, three mile heats for $1,000, was made up to take place at Detroit a month hence and it is not improbable that another will come off very soon at the Garden City. Capt. McGowan, it will be remembered won the great ten mile race at Cincinnati against Gipsey Queen, making the splendid time of 28 min. 11 sec.

The performance of the day commenced with the exhibition of equestrianism by the boys.

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BOY EQUESTRIAN UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

First premium, $30; second do., $25; third do., $20; fourth do., $15; fifth do., $10.

The following were the entries:

Luther L. Harris, Hudson, Mich.; S. E. Whitlock, Chicago; C. H. Benson, Rose Hill; H. H. Knight, son of Wm. Knight, Chicago; Grotto Eddy, Chicago; J. H. Esterbrook, Fulton City; Ed. Scranton, Chicago; Wm. Young, Chicago.

It is a noticeable fact that all of the above riders were good and the most of them unusually excellent. There was no test of speed in this class. The lads simply rode up and down the track in front of the amphitheatre. The most of them were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Luther L. Harris, son of Capt. Harris of the executive committee, was but six years of age and rode the roan pony Blue Billy, afterwards entered as a trick horse. J. H. Esterbrook rode Black Douglas, a square trotter. S. E. Whitlock rode a beautiful spirited black, and Wm. Knight, son of H. H. Knight of this city, a fine white mare. The lads drove up and down several times, promiscuously and in line. Young Esterbrook seemed to be the favorite and sat his horse like a veteran trooper. Willie Knight also came in for a large share of applause at his excellent horsemanship, which was the genuine article, and to which he added considerable display. Little Luther Harris, although the roan was much too heavy and strong for him, promised well. Before the award, another horse was given him, which materially improved his riding. Considering his years, he was really worthy the first premium. Master Whitlock managed his spirited black admirably.

After passing in review before the stand a few times, Masters Whitlock, Knights, Esterbrook and Scranton changed horses. Esterbrook got Knights' white mare, and Knights got Black Douglas. The exchange brought out Knights' horsemanship. Black Douglas' heavy, square trot did not worry him at all, while Esterbrook was not so much at home upon the mare, although he rode excellently.

The awards were given as follows: first premium to William Knights; second to J. H. Esterbrook; third to Arthur L. Harris; fourth to S. E. Whitlock; fifth to Edward Scranton.

GIRLS' EQUESTRIANISM.

The audience gathered together by this class was large. As the girls rode into the ring, everybody seemed on the *qui vive*. Only two entries appeared. The horsemanship of either, however, would have done honor to any place. As on the previous occasions, laudits were freely expressed for favorites. The entries were as follows:

Miss Dora Bell Harris, Hudson, Mo.
Miss Clara Bell Eddy, Chicago.

The first rode Fassett's well known Winnebago Chief; the other, the roan pony owned by Capt. Harris, and afterwards entered as a trained horse. The premiums were awarded without competition, Miss Harris sitting her horse most gracefully, steadily, and with the least unseating. Miss Eddy was equally entitled to the premium received by her.

THE BEST COACH DOG.

For the premium in the above class—a silver cup—there was but one entry—the dog "Snap," by S. E. Whitlock, who, as far as we could discover, performed his functions properly, and trotted between the horses' heels at the imminent risk of his cranium, provided his equine companions felt disposed to give him the quality of their heels.

BEST TRAINED DANCING OR PERFORMING HORSES.

First premium, $50; second, $25.
C. M. Clark, Chicago, "Star"
Wm. Newton, Chicago, "Rosa Bell."
Ben. G. Harris, Hudson, Mo., "Blue Billy."
Hamilton and Skinner, Boristown, Ohio, "Sir Henry."

For the performances of the trick horses a special ring was formed in front of the stand. The first introduced was "Sir Henry" of the Eclipse and Duroc stock. He was purchased when only six months old by Hamilton for $150. The occasion of his going off so cheaply was from the fact that his owners couldn't manage him. Hamilton, however, easily conquered him, and now has him reduced and educated to a degree almost marvellous, and a short time since sold out a half interest in him for $1,500. In the ring, he answered questions by a nod or shake of the head, asserted that he was a republican horse, and maintained the assertion through a rigid cross examination, which might have honored many a biped. He hugged and kissed his master, placed his hoofs in his master's face as gently as a feather would fall, picked out the homeliest man in the crowd and identified him sometime after, chose brandy for his drink and took it from a tumbler, danced German waltzes holding by the strap of his master's boot, played sick and groaned at a terrible rate, and went to sleep and snored audibly.

Mr. Harris' Blue Billy had only been in training three weeks, but did remarkably well—especially in walking upon his quarters and dragging himself along upon his haunches, feats, in reality, much more difficult than those performed by "Sir Henry," although the range of his tricks seemed, to a spectator, more limited than that of the former.

Mr. Fassett entered a dancing horse, which kept time to the music of the band with much precision. The first premium was given to "Sir Henry," and the second to "Blue Billy."

BEST SINGLE PONY IN HARNESS 13½ HANDS HIGH OR UNDER.

First premium, $25; second, $10.
S. E. Whitlock, Chicago, Frank.
M. C. Duncan, Detroit, Baby.
John Miller, Chicago, Bob.

Baby carried off the premium. Whitlock's little pony was a beautiful animal, although he failed to get a premium.

BEST PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER.

First premium, $200; second, $100; third, $50.
H. H. Knights, Chicago, "Ned and Prince."
Stewart & Brother, Chicago, "Joe and Tom."
J. R. Holbrook, Thornton Station, Ill., "John and Sam."
Wm. Patrick, Chicago, "Pope and McClellan."
Darling & Paine, Chicago.
Ed. P. Dickey, Racine, Wis., "Dutchman and Sam."
Wells & Mills, Buffalo, N. Y., "Bonnie Kate and Lady Clifton."
J. A. Fish, Chicago, "Cub and Major."
Hiram Kauffman, Princeton, "Tiger and Prince."
Frank Lumbard, Chicago, "Calumet Brothers."

All of the Chicago teams mentioned above are well known here. Some objections were made to the Calumet Brothers upon the pretence that it was a team made up for the occasion. How the matter was settled we do not know. Knight's bays took the blue ribbon; Patrick's brown bays, the red: and Darling & Paine's dark bays, the white. The teams without exception were unusually fine, and the matter of judging was one of great difficulty.

FASTEST TROTTING GELDING OR FILLY, TO HARNESS.

First premium, $500; second do, $200; third do., $80.
Price and Snyder, Mt. Sterling, "Lady Florence."
C. P. Wells, Buffalo, "Bay Prince."
S. Johnson, Louisville, Ky., "Capt. McGowan."
P. Cornell, Branch Co., Mich., "Burr Oak."
Thomas Golly, Pecatonica, "Silk Stockings."

First Heat—Capt. McGowan had the pole, Silk Stockings second, Burr Oak next, and the Prince outside. In going round the turn Silk Stockings drew out ahead, Burr Oak second, followed by Capt. McGowan. At the quarter pole Prince passed all of them. Half-way up the back stretch McGowan passed Burr Oak and Silk Stockings, and laps Prince to the half mile pole; breaks up and runs by him; at the head of the stretch strikes his trot, and trots to the distance pole two lengths ahead of Prince; breaks and runs across the score furiously, his driver unable to hold him, two lengths ahead of Prince.

Prince wins the heat, on account of McGowan's running, in 2:39, Silk Stockings second, Burr Oak third, McGowan set back for running.

After they had trotted the heat out, Capt. McGowan ran around the track, being beyond the control of his driver. The heat was a most exciting one, and large piles of green-backs changed hands on Prince and the roan.

Second Heat. The Prince has the Pole; next, Silk Stockings; Burr Oak, third; Capt. McGowan on the outside or behind at a length. Going round the turn, Silk Stockings drew out ahead, Prince second, McGowan trailing closely, Burr Oak about two lengths behind. About half way up the back stretch the Prince and McGowan both passed Silk Stockings. Going around the turn, McGowan lapped Prince, and kept this position throughout, Prince winning the heat by a throat latch in 2:38¼.

McGowan's driver, the last heat was Aleck Fish. He was driven throughout without making a skip, and seemed under perfect control. This heat was the most closely contested of any during the day. As the two animals came up the home stretch almost neck and neck the enthusiasm of the spectators could not be restrained, but manifested itself in loud cheers.

SUMMARY.

John Stevenson, names Black Prince	1	1
Bob Johnson names Capt. McGowan	4	2
Tom Cally names Silk Stockings	2	3
Perry Cornell names Burr Oak	3	4
Time, 2:39—2:38¼		

Capt. McGowan, Silk Stockings, and Burr Oak had to trot over to decide the second and third premiums.

First Heat—McGowan had the pole, Silk Stockings second, Burr Oak outside. Bob Johnson took the reins again and handled Capt. McGowan. Going around the turn McGowan drew out ahead and trotted to the quarter pole, where he broke and ran to the half mile pole, Silk Stockings second and Burr Oak third, the last two trotting well. At the head of the stretch, Capt. McGowan was about four lengths and running, but struck his trot half way down the stretch and went over the score about three lengths ahead. Burr Oak second by a throat latch, Silk stockings third. The heat was awarded to Burr Oak on account of McGowan's running. Time 2:38½.

Second Heat.—Burr Oak has the pole, Silk Stocking next, Capt. McGowan outside, but was started in this heat *one hundred yards behind*. Burr Oak drew out ahead, going around the turn. Half way up the back stretch Capt. McGowan passed Silk Stocking, and at the half mile pole passes Burr Oak and maintains the lead throughout, coming in almost as far ahead as he started behind. Burr Oak coming in second, and Silk Stocking third.

We think that Aleck Fish acquitted himself with the highest honor as a driver in this match, his good judgment being evidenced by his winning the first, letting Johnson drive and close the fourth, and winning the fifth heat under such disadvantage. After the heat three cheers were given for him, which he gracefully acknowledged.

SUMMARY.

Bob Johnson names Capt. McGowan	2	1
Tom Gally names Silk Stockings	3	3
Perry Cornell names Burr Oak	1	2
Time, 2:48; 1:44.		

RUNNING RACE—MILE HEATS.

Robbins enters Maggie Storms.
Harper enters Lexington Filly.

First Heat.—The Lexington Filly had the pole, and in going away from the stand Maggie got the start, leading to the quarter pole by two open lengths. About half-way up the back stretch the filly lapped Maggie, and a blanket would have covered them until after passing the half-mile pole. Going around, the Filly drew out ahead by a length, and maintained this position throughout, winning the heat in 2:03.

Second Heat.—On coming up they had an even start and went away lapped, keeping in this position till they came to the quarter pole. Half way up the back stretch the Lexington Filly drew out ahead, and kept so until passing the half-mile pole, when she extended it to two lengths. This position she maintained till half-way down the home-stretch, when Maggie closed up all the daylight between them, losing the heat by a length. Time, 2:03.

LAST RUNNING RACE MILE AND REPEAT.

Mr. Harper, of Lexington, Ky., enters b. m. Wenona.
Mr. McLaughlin enters g. m., imported.
Mr. Robbins enters b. h. Andy Burt.

First Heat—The bay had the pole, Andy Burt next, gray mare third. The gray mare and Andy went to half mile pole; lapped, Andy drew out ahead a length and kept the lead, running the heat in 2:03; the gray second, and Wenona third.

Second Heat.—At the word "go," Andy Burt had the pole, the grey second and Wenona outside. Andy's trainer didn't let him off well and he was 100 yards behind when they started, but Andy closed up the gap and passed the grey mare at the head of the stretch, lapped Wenona half way down the home stretch. Within a hundred feet of the score, Wenona drew out and won the heat by half a length, Andy second and grey mare third. Time 2:20.

Third Heat—Wenona had the pole; Andy second, and the gray mare third. Wenona made a burst and led, Andy second, and gray mare third. This motion was continued, the gap steadily closing, and at the quarter-mile pole they were neck and neck, when Andy drew out ahead and maintained the lead, now at two lengths, then at four, turning the half mile pole about three lengths ahead, and so coming in at the head of the home stretch, when Wenona gradually closed, coming in the winner in 2:03.

After passing the score the grey mare, running at the top of her speed, plunged through a group of careless individuals who had ventured out on the track, hurling two of them into the ditch and a third half way across the track. None of them were seriously injured, but all of them received bruises which will in future make them more careful about venturing on the track in a running race.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

FORENOON—SHETLAND PONIES.

Smallest pair of Shetland ponies, to harness. First premium, $25; second premium, $10.

TROTTING HORSES.

Fastest trotting stallion, two years old, to harness. First premium, $50; second premium, $25. Fastest trotting stallion, to harness. First premium, $500; second premium, $200; third premium, $100.

AFTERNOON—GENTLEMEN EQUESTRIANS.

To the most accomplished gentleman equestrian. First premium, gold hunting case watch, $150; second do., gold hunting case watch, $125; third do., gold hunting case watch, $100.

PACING HORSES.

Class 30—Fastest pacing or racking horse, gelding or filly, in harness or under saddle, first premium, $200; second do., $100; third do., $50.

RUNNING HORSES.

Mile heats. Three or more to make a race. Premium, $350.

RUNNING RACE.

Two mile heats. Single dashes. Premium, $500.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

In addition to other novelties, twenty-four wild buffaloes from the far West arrived on the grounds yesterday morning. After the races on Wednesday they are to be let loose, and a grand hunt with the lassoo is to take place. Look out for fun.

CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION.

Acknowledgments of Donations—Letter from Gov. Salomon of Wis.

CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION ROOMS, September 5, 1862.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledges the following donations in money since July 1st:

Soldiers' Aid Society of Wilmington, Ill., per Dr. A. W. Bowen, $15 27; Chicago Union Defence Committee, per T. B. Bryan, Esq., Treas., $300; Hon George Maniere, Chicago, $25; S. Osborn, Champaigne, Ill., $5; Soldiers' Aid Society of Morrison, Ill., per Mrs. W. S. Wilkinson, Pres't, $16 50; Milwaukee Soldier's Aid Society, per Mr. John Nazro, treasurer, $300; J. P. Farnum, Esq., Chicago, $5; Wm H. Osborn, Esq., Chicago, $100; "Lady," Chicago, $2; Geo. Taylor, Esq., Chicago, $10; "A Friend," Chicago, $5; Chas. Harmon, Esq., Chicago, $10; Hale & Ayer, Chicago, $50; D. J. Ely, Esq., Chicago, $50; W. T. Burgess, Esq., Chicago, $5; C. M. Smith, Esq., Chicago, $5; J. H. Reed, & Co., Chicago, $100; Ossian Guthrie, Esq., Chicago, $5; R. Nichols, Esq., Chicago, $47; Mensel Talcott, Esq., Chicago, $20; "A Friend to the Cause," Chicago, $ 50; First Presbyterian Church, Hillsdale, Michigan, per Rev. F. R. Gallaher, Pastor, $37 50; Soldiers Aid Society, Portage, Wisconsin, per Mrs J. F. Leavitt, Secretary, $5; Miss Lizzie Weatherby, Shullsburg, Wisconsin, $1; Citizens of Freeport, Illinois, per DeForest & Co., $56 50; Soldiers Aid Society, Kendallville, Indiana, per Mrs. R. H. Morehouse, $5; Soldiers Aid Association of Lake Forest, Illinois, per S. D. Ward, Esq., $5; "A Soldiers Mother and her friends," $5 25; Ladies of Oakville, Carroll County, Illinois, per William Frazer, Esq., $1; B. W. Raymond, Esq., Chicago, $25; The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society of Galena per J. K. Eddoner, Esq., send in $344 65, contributed by the following named persons:

Amount of collections at church, $68 55; N. Corinth, $25; J. A. Packard, $10; B. H. Campbell, $10; C. T. Steperson, $10; Klingel & Quan, $10; Henry Corinth, $5; L. S. Felt & Co., $10; A. Stillman, $5; John E. Corwith, $5; R. J. Norris, $5; W. B. Willis, $5; A. Weigley, $5; E. A. Small, $5; O. Grant, $5; J. Coatsworth & Son, $5; B. T. Felt, $5; Wm. C. Bostwick, $5; J. M. Ryan, $5; W. Huntington, $5; W. Cary, $5; S. W. McMaster, $5; James Rood, $5; R. Seal, $5; R. Spenseley, $5; D. W. Scott, $2; S. Crawford, $2; J. Y. Wonderley, $1; F. Kempter, $1.—Whole amount acknowledged above, $1,538 57.

The following letter has been received by the Sanitary Commission from his excellency, Edward Salomon, Governor of the State of Wisconsin. It well illustrates the generosity and patriotism of our noble sister State and the prompt and thoughtful care of its popular executive. The compliment to the sanitary commission conveyed by the flattering terms in which the letter is couched, cannot but be most gratifying to the commission and its co-operating friends:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, August 27, 1862.

Hon. Mark Skinner, President of Chicago Sanitary Commission, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I observe by the articles published in various papers lately, that your association is in need of funds to aid you in your work. Having a fund placed at my disposal by the legislature of this state for the relief of our Wisconsin soldiers, and being thoroughly assured of the great benefits which have already accrued to our Wisconsin soldiers from your operations, and of the impartial manner in which those operations are extended to the troops from every state, on the requisition of the surgeons in general and regimental hospitals, I hereby authorize you to draw at sight upon me as governor of Wisconsin for a sum not to exceed $1,000, as your association may need to supply the pressing wants of the sick and wounded troops.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD SALOMON, Governor.

Death of Wm. A. Groves, Esq.

We are pained to learn that W. A. Groves, Esq., a prominent citizen of this city, died at his residence yesterday of an internal complaint, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained. The lamented deceased was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., and was forty-four years of age. He has resided in this city nine years, during which time he has been engaged in the practice of the law. Last spring he was elected to the Common Council as the representative of the 5th ward, and has filled his position with marked ability. In his profession he held a prominent place even among the most talented at our bar. He was a warm-hearted, upright, Christian gentleman, commanding the respect of acquaintances and the love of friends.

The funeral will occur from his late residence, 175 West Washington street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.—The Dogget Guards or Mercantile Association Battery were paid off their bounties—twenty-seven dollars each man. On Friday afternoon they held their election, resulting as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain—Chas. G. Cooley.
1st Senior Lieut.—Frank C. Wilson.
1st Junior Lieut.—James H. Swan.
2d Senior Lieut.—David R. Crego.
2d Junior Lieut.—Fred. B. Blickford.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Staff Sergeants—Sergeant Major, Pinckney C. Stone; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Edwin J. Crandall.

Sergeants—Samuel H. Hallmadge, Thomas N. Stubbs, George Throop, Warren F. Whitney, Edward J. Thomas, William M. Knight.

Gunners—Frederick A. Sampson, John Lunt, Solomon F. Denton, Chas. F. Haseltine, Nelson Haws, John C. L[illegible].

Chiefs of Caissons—Thomas M. Hutchinson, George H. Bryan, Alexander Dixon, Henry C. [illegible], Cornelius H. [illegible], Wm. Gardiner.

Buglers—Ph[illegible] Petty, Fletcher B. Parker.

Artificers—Alfred C. Barber, Bela B. Adams, Wagoner, Hiram Annich.

THE CHRISTIAN WAR MEETING.

Address of President Sturtevant.

THE MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS.

At the great war meeting of Christians, representing all denominations, held in Bryan Hall, last Sunday evening, Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, President of the Illinois College, was introduced by the Chairman, and proceeded to deliver the following address, which was greeted by that immense audience with oft repeated outbursts of applause, which not even the sanctity of a Sabbath evening could repress:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT STURTEVANT.

There is a single objection to the measure which this memorial recommends which I apprehend may weigh against it in some minds or at least make them timid in adopting it. I suspect, indeed, that it is the one great objection which will present itself at the seat of power, and which it is necessary both here and there to meet and obviate in order to rescue such a proclamation of liberty through all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof, as the heart of the patriot daily longs and prays for. That objection is, that by such a proclamation of liberty to the enslaved, we shall irritate our enemies into more desperate resistance, and alienate from our cause the men of the border States, who are now espousing the cause of the Union.

This objection owes all its plausibility to a misconception of the real issue of conflict. To a great extent thus far we have been striking blindly, fighting in the dark; our ideas of the question at issue have been vague and indefinite. The time has come when this can be so no longer. We want to restore the Union, to re-establish the authority of our government over our whole territory. It is necessary then that we should see clearly on what conditions it can be done. On what principle must that restored Union rest? I hold it to be demonstrable—nay intuitive—that it can rest on no other principle than universal liberty. All attempts, hereafter, to found the American Union on any other basis are attempts of the impossible, attempts to unite opposites, to combine incompatibles. The nation—the world is now conscious that the foundation of the constitution of the United States is *liberty*. And with this, the enslavement of any class or portion of the human race is in necessary and eternal conflict. If we would unite our territory under that constitution we must fill the land with liberty. If we mean to conserve slavery we wage war on that constitution.

Let us try to understand this. The most fundamental and essential thing in our glorious free government is its sacred guarantee of the moral freedom of the human soul, the right of every human being to think, to believe, to utter all truth, to vindicate all righteousness and protest against all wrong under Heaven. All the other guaranties of freedom are secondary, this is primary; they are means, this is the end; they are the casket, this is the jewel of great price; they are the temple, this is the divinity.

This interior, sacred, fundamental principle of our precious constitution has been from the beginning steadily contradicted, counteracted resisted by the system of slavery. It never has gone into effect in the slave States. It has been a dead letter from the beginning. Freedom of speech never did exist for a moment in South Carolina, or in any State where slavery was in any degree dominant. It never did exist on the west bank of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Des Moines to the Gulf. In this region that fundamental provision of the constitution was always nullified by slavery. And this contradiction has been growing in intensity year by year. The rebellion commenced the day the constitution was adopted. We have all been in the midst of it from our childhood. I began to see it almost forty years ago when a student of Yale College. Even there in that land of the old Puritans and beneath the venerable shades of that sacred temple of learning no man was permitted to speak his mind about the system of African slavery without being denounced by the lovers of the cowhide, the dirk knife and the pistol. From the beginning there has been one ever growing effort to nullify the free principles of the constitution and silence all utterance adverse to slavery by force and violence. This is history; this is fact.

And where are we now? Where? The adherents of slavery have at length become conscious that freedom, not slavery, lives and breathes in the constitution, and vitalizes that whole glorious instrument, that where it lives and reigns it must and will fill the very atmosphere with liberty, and render the perpetuity of slavery impossible. It is true for that they have taken up arms to destroy it. Hence this rebellion. Hence that confederacy of iniquity, avowedly founded on that bloody and cruel barbarism of slavery. Every secessionist, from Calhoun to Floyd and Jeff. Davis knows in his heart of hearts that slavery and the principles of the constitution of the United States cannot co-exist—that one or the other must perish.

Here then is the true issue of this conflict. On the one side belong all those who love the glorious moral liberty of the constitution; liberty of thought, speech, worship, labor, and who for the sake of that liberty, love the constitution, the Union, all that is embraced in those magic words—our country. On the other belong all those who love to enslave their fellow men and mean to preserve and perpetuate slavery. They are the natural, the logical enemies of the constitution and the Union. And the quasi Union men whom the government is advised to conciliate by dealing tenderly with slavery, show that they do not understand this matter as truly as we. They say that there are two rebellions to be put down: the secession rebellion, to be sure; but the abolition rebellion, where? And what is the abolition rebellion, of which they talk so flippantly? Are the abolitionists insurgents against the government? Is Washington beleaguered by armies of armed abolitionists? O no; nothing of all that. But these men whom they stigmatize as abolitionists are guilty of thinking, speaking and acting and voting against slavery. And this is to be treated as treason, and the men who do it are to be made to share the fate with Jeff. Davis and his adherents on the gallows. Thus, the pro-slavery Union men would overthrow all the freedom of the constitution, authorize slavery in its place, and take from a nation—a continent—its liberty of thought, speech, and action. And the men who are trying to impose such a Union on us are the men whom our president is advised to conciliate by dealing tenderly with slavery. May heaven defend us! Shall we seek, shall we accept the alliance of such men in our efforts to restore the Union? The voice of a nation of freemen, like mighty thunderings, or like the voice of many waters, answers, No! Yet let it be known from the halls of Congress and the executive mansion at Washington, to the humblest cot in New England or Minnesota, that this is the only Union which the advocates and adherents of slavery want or will accept, or will not resist to the death—a Union which every freeman rejects with infinite abhorrence.

Let then the government know, and from this time remember, that it is of no use to try to conciliate those who are determined to perpetuate slavery. All such men are under a natural and logical necessity of hating and resisting any Union founded on the glorious free principles of the constitution. Let us kindly and earnestly whisper in the ears of our beloved chief magistrate, "You cannot conciliate those men. Every step in the progress of the conflict makes them more and more aware that the constitution is against them and intensifies their hatred of a Union founded on it. There is, honored sir, but one basis on which the Union of these States is possible, and that is universal liberty, and all the blood and treasure you expend in trying to establish it on any other basis is wastefully squandered. The mighty God has shut us up as a nation to the one alternative of universal liberty or destruction.

Does any one ask what we purpose to do with the liberated negro? We answer, that question sounds in our ears very much like hypocrisy. It is well known that in all our history our treatment of the colored man has been most reckless of his welfare and happiness. And are we not now seized with great concern for his welfare? Do we hesitate to break his yoke lest we should harm him? He asks of us no such crocodile tears in this hour. God is telling us in language not to be misunderstood what we cannot do with the negro; we cannot hold him in bondage any longer, and bids us let the people go or prepare to be blotted out from among the nations. Dare we parley or hesitate? The solemn events of the hour, the hosts of rebellion, despotism and anarchy which are thundering at the gates of our capital, and threatening to carry the devastations of civil war through all the peaceful realms of freedom, urge us to instant action for the right. They tell us in tones of thunder that now is the accepted time; that this is the day of our national salvation.

The following memorial to the President was read by Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., chairman of the special committee, and adopted, as the sense and objects of the meeting, by a unanimous rising vote of the audience.

MEMORIAL OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN MEN OF CHICAGO.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, of all Christian denominations in the city of Chicago, assembled in solemn meeting to consider the moral aspects of the war now waging, would utter their deepest convictions as to the present relation of our country and its rulers to the government and providence of Almighty God; and would respectfully ask a hearing for the principles and facts deemed fundamental to a right judgment of this appalling crisis. And to this we are encouraged by the frequency with which, on various public occasions, you have officially recognized the dependence of the country and its chief magistrate upon the Divine favor.

We claim, then, that the war is a Divine retribution upon our land for its manifold sins, and especially for the crime of oppression, against which the denunciations of God's word are so numerous and pointed.

The American nation, in this its judgment-hour, must acknowledge that the cry of the slave, unheeded by man, has been heard by God and been answered in this terrible visitation. The time has at length come of which Jefferson solemnly warned his countrymen, as he declared that the slaves of America were enduring "a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which occasioned the war of the Revolution," and added, "When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their tears shall have involved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of blind fatality."

The slave oligarchy has organized the most unnatural, perfidious and formidable rebellion known to history. It has professedly established an independent government on the avowed basis of slavery, admitting that the Federal Union was constituted to conserve and promote liberty. All but four of the slave States have seceded from the Union, and these four (with the exception of Delaware, in which slavery but nominally exists) have been kept in subjection only by overwhelming military force. Can we doubt that this is a Divine retribution for national sin, in which our crime has justly shaped our punishment?

Proceeding upon this belief, which recent events have made it almost atheism to deny, your memorialists avow their solemn conviction, deepening every hour, that there can be no deliverance from Divine judgments till slavery ceases in the land. We cannot expect God to save a nation that clings to its sin. This is too fearful an hour to insult God, or to deceive ourselves. National existence is in peril; our sons and brothers are falling by tens of thousands on the battle-field; the war becomes daily more determined and destructive. While we speak the enemy thunders at the gate of the capital. Our acknowledged superiority of resources has thus far availed little or nothing in the conflict. As Christian patriots we dare not conceal the truth, that these judgments mean what the Divine judgments meant in Egypt. They are God's stern command—"LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

This work of national repentance has been inaugurated by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its prohibition in the territories, as also by encouragement to emancipation in the Border Slave States, offered by Congress at the suggestion of the President.

But these measures do not meet the crisis as regards either the danger of the country or the national guilt. We urge you, therefore, as the head of this Christian nation, from considerations of moral principal, and as the only means of preserving the Union, to proclaim, without delay, National Emancipation.

However void of authority in this respect you might have been in time of peace, you are well aware, as a statesman, that the exigences of war are the only limits of its power, especially in a war to preserve the very life of the nation. And these exigencies are not to be restricted to what may avail at the last gasp prior to national death, but are to be interpreted to include all measures that may most readily and thoroughly subdue the enemy. The rebels have brought slavery under your control by their desperate attack upon the life of the Republic. They have created a moral, political and military necessity, which warrants the deed, and now God and a waiting world demand that the opportunity be used. And surely the fact that they have placed in our power a system which, while it exposes them, is itself the grossest wickedness, adds infinitely to the obligation to strike the blow.

In this view of a change of power involving an equal change in duty, we will not conceal the fact that gloom has filled our hearts at every indication that the war was regarded as simply an issue between the Federal authorities and the rebel States; and that therefore slavery was to be touched only to the extent that the pressure of rebel success might absolutely necessitate. Have we not reason to expect rebel success on that policy? Are we to omit from our calculations the necessary conditions of Divine favor? Has the fact no moral force, that the war has suddenly placed within the power of the President, the system that has provoked God's wrath? Is there not danger that while we are waiting till the last terrible exigency shall force us to liberate the slave, God may decide the contest against us, and the measures that we would not adopt on principle, prove too late for our salvation? We claim that justice, here as everywhere, is the highest expediency.

At the time of the national peril of the Jews under Ahasuerus, Mordecai spake in their name to Queen Esther, who hesitated to take the step necessary to their preservation, in these solemn words: "Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" And your memorialists believe that in Divine Providence you have been called to the presidency to speak the word of justice and authority which shall free the bondman and save the nation. Our prayer to God is, that by such an act the name of Abraham Lincoln may go down to posterity with that of George Washington, as the second savior of our country.

Below will be found the resolutions already referred to. They were presented by Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, in behalf of the Committee, and, like the memorial, were universally adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That universal emancipation seems pointed out by Providence as the most effectual, if not the only means of saving our country.

That in the appalling loss of blood and treasure, and repeated reverses to our arms, pressing the nation to the verge of destruction should be heard the voice that sounded above the wail of desolated Egypt—"Let my people go."

That universal emancipation as a mere act of *political* justice would be without a parallel in the annals of the world.

That it would be the abandonment of a wrong long perpetuated against the oppressed race, to the contravention of impartial liberty, the reproach of free institutions and the dishonor of our country.

That it would be a consummation of the expectations of the founders of the republic, who, deploring while tolerating slavery, anticipated its early disappearance from the continent.

That it would accord with the world's convictions of justice, and the higher teachings of Christianity.

That we should not expect rational deliverance till we rise at least to the moral judgment of Jefferson who, in view of slavery, exclaimed: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events, that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

That all assumed right to slavery under the Constitution is forfeited by open and persistent rebellion; and therefore, emancipation, to preserve the republic, would only vindicate and honor the Constitution.

That, as slavery is a principal reliance of the rebellion, conserving its property, tilling its plantations, feeding and clothing its armies, freeing the slaves would take away its support, recall its armies from the field, demoralize its conspiracy, and organize in its midst a power for its overthrow.

That, putting down this rebellion is as obvious a Christian duty as prayer, preaching, charity to the poor, or missions to the heathen.

That the postponement of emancipation jeopards countless treasure, the best blood and the existence of emancipation.

That no evils apprehended from emancipation are comparable to those that would arise from the overthrow of the republic, and they would fall upon those madly provoking the catastrophe.

That as the perpetuation and extension of slavery were a primary aim of this rebellion, its overthrow would seem a fitting and signal retribution upon its authors—like hanging Haman upon the gallows he erected for Mordecai.

That it would be better for this generation to perish than that the American Union should be dissolved: and it is a delusion that those disloyal and belligerent under the constitution and traditions of their fathers, would become peaceable citizens, observant of treaties and oaths in rival States.

We invite all classes of people to give this memorial, and also the resolutions which follow, a careful and candid perusal.

Rev. W. W. Patton, Rev. Dr. Dempster, Hon. Judge Skinner, and Hon. Chas. Walker, are the committee chosen to bear this memorial to the president.

Casualties and Inquests.

On Sunday, about 2 o'clock p. m., the body of Capt. Thos. S. Boyd, Harbor Master of this port, who was killed by the recent explosion on board the tug Union, was fished up by Edward Burns and others, near the north pier. Mr. Burns and his companions had been dragging the mouth of the harbor in search of this body every day since the occurrence of the fatal catastrophe, and have finally succeeded in recovering both the remains of Capt. Boyd and those of Capt. Daily. The tug has been raised, but not yet pumped out. When this is done, it is presumed that the body of Grierson, the fireman, will be discovered.

—Between 9 and 10 o'clock of Sunday morning, Mathias Thompson, a Norwegian, was run over by a freight car drawn by engine No. 69, belonging to the P. & Ft. W. railroad, and killed. The accident occurred on Clark street, near the crossing of the R. I. railroad. The deceased was in the act of climbing up to the top of the car, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated to the ground, just forward of one of the trucks. Though the train was only moving at the rate of two or three miles an hour, before he could be extricated two wheels passed over him, inflicting injuries from which he died in about two hours. Deceased was a single man, about twenty-six years of age, and a cooper by trade.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as the schooner Die Vernon was entering the harbor, a sailor named Henry O. Howard, with a companion, jumped into the vessel's yawl for the purpose of going ashore. The order was given to lower the boat, but unfortunately Howard had seized hold of the wrong line, which caused the boat to capsize suddenly and precipitate him into the water. Before he could be rescued he was drowned. The body was soon after recovered, and yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner James. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and shipped on this schooner from Buffalo, where, it is said, he leaves a mother and sister, who were dependent on his earnings for support.

—Yesterday afternoon, a brakeman on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad, named Marcus Webster, was killed at Kane Station, forty miles west of this city, while attempting to uncouple a train of freight cars which was in motion. Falling across the track, the unfortunate man was run over by the wheels, and most shockingly mangled. He lived, in great agony, until the train had reached this city, and then expired.

Deceased was formerly from New York, and been a resident of Chicago about eighteen months. He was unmarried, and is said to have been a young man of excellent character, steady habits, and one of the best employes of the road.

CHANGE.—The Chicago Sanitary Commission have moved from 41 Wabash avenue to 13 River street, where all contributions and hospital stores for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers will be received.

MARK SKINNER, President.

Attention Military!

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Revolvers of all kinds. Presentation, Army Line and Staff Swords. All kinds of Military Goods Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 133 Lake Street.

Sep 8 6t

☞ War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Minor Children for Pension.
Application of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.

Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ We call the attention of our reader to the *discussion* noticed in another column. The South and North—both sides of of the rebellion. South, by John C. Calhoun. North by Henry Clay Through Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, medium.

☞ Madame Cora James can still be found at her office, No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton street, where all who wish to consult the planets on things pertaining to the past, the present and the coming events of life, should call at once. Clairvoyants things in recovering lost or stolen property, and examinations and prescriptions in all cases of chronic disease. Satisfaction warranted. Don't forget the place, No. 60 West Randolph street, only two blocks from the river. (Sep8 6t.)

☞ Stranger's visiting the World's Horse Fair will go to Boyd's Exchange office, 33 Clark street (under the Banking House of C. B. Blair) to sell their Gold, Silver, Demand Notes, Canada Money and "Stumptail" Illinois and Wisconsin money. Don't forget the place, 38 South Clark street. se1-12t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au25-1m.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov12-d&w-1y

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1862.

There is considerable activity among bankers to-day, and generally money matters are moving along smoothly. The week opens with a better supply of currency, though as yet there is by no means a surplus.

There is a fair demand for New York exchange, but as yet it does not equal the supply. The buying range is par@¼ discount, the usual figure being about ⅛. Some of the discount houses sell round lots at par, but ⅛ premium is the more usual figure. For collections ¼ is the rate.

Gold buying 17¾. There is very little to be had at any price.

Some two or three of the brokers have orders for silver and are paying 14 to-day per cent. premium; but about 10@12 are the market figures, the lower the most usual one.

Old Treasury Notes, buying 7¾.

NEW BANKING FIRM.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. Greenebaum & Foreman who have opened a discount and loan office at No. 43 Clark street. They are active enterprising men, and we believe have the entire confidence of our business public. We bespeak for them a liberal share of the public patronage.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1862.

First Board—Railroad stocks well maintained but not active.

Ill. War Loan	96	Chi & R I	66¾
Galena & Chicago	73¼	P. F. W. & C.	20
Mich Southern	67	N. Y. Central	91¾
do guaranteed	61⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Treas 7 3-10	103⅜	U. S. 6s '81 coupons	99⅛
do endorsed	101½		

Second Board—Better.

American Gold	119⅝	Galena & Chicago	71¾
Chi. & R I	67	Harlem preferred	29
Cleve & Toledo	53¾	Harlem	15
Cleve & Pitts	21¾	Hudson	50
Mich. Central	61¾	N Y Central	91
Mich. South. gtd	61⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st	9⅞
Ill Central bonds	62¾	Tol & Wab 2d	10
Mich. Southern	21¾	Mich. S w'k bonds	101
P.F.W & C 1st bds	95		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U S Dem'd Noter	108⅜	U.S. 5s '74 coupons	88
U S 1 year cert	98⅛		

MONEY.—Money steady at 4½@5 per cent. on call; 5@6 per cent for prime paper.

Sterling exchange firm. Banker's bills 131¼.

American gold firmer, opening at 19@19⅛ and closing steady at 19@19½ per cent premium.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, September 8, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu	Bri'y. bu.
Lake	540	400	....	....	....	....
Canal	4379	5500	75000	....	....	....
G & C U R R	977	10613	6900	9975	....	1858
R I R R	1309	9100	28950	500	703	2900
Ill C R R	647	2 700	27650	7900	1650	570
C B & Q R R	1575	5435	38625	2924	1505	450
C & N W R R	619	11514	550	3787	....	270
A & St L R R	1330	6600	4500	706	....	....
Total	11380	70662	175845	25486	3255	5078

	Beef L'd Bs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. Bs	High Wines bris.	Hid's Bs.
Canal	....	....	....	4020	....	....
G & C U R R	....	154	120	....	31	2391
R I R R	....	17	57	....	50	....
Ill C R R	13680	69	690	....	100	20816
C B & Q R R	....	128	957	....	416	15605
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	2294
A & St L R R	....	33	350	100	56	750
Total	13680	427	4507	4120	643	41747

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris	Wheat bu	Corn bu	Oats bu	Rye bu	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	....	35550	110234	....	10200	....
Ogdensburg	2200					
Kingston	....	29300	22050	....	....	....
To Goderich	1027	15000	....	....	....	....
To other Prts	5	433	....	....	....	....
Total	3232	80383	132284	....	10200	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 6.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bris	4,379	Lumber, ft	308,289
Wheat, bu	5,500	Shingles, no	86,000
Corn, bu	75,000	Lath, pcs	45,000
Grass seed lbs	134	Salt, bris	660

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 8.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,690,000	Flour, bris	9,000
Shingles, no	500,000	Corn, bu	22,500
Lath, pcs	37,000	Seeds, bags	550
Timber, ft	65,000	Pork, bris	1,350
Salt, brisl	7,453	Broom Corn, bales	150
Coal, tons	1,185	Lard bris	1,800
Wood, cds	624	Highwines bris	200
Posts, no	12,500	Butter, kegs	50

The Liverpool steamer *Norwegian* was telegraphed this morning with dates to the 29th ult., reporting breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. Provisions quiet.

The leading markets opened steady at about Saturday's prices. Winter Wheat was in fair demand at $1.0@1.03 for No. 1 Red; 93@93c for No. 2 Red and 81@88c for Rejected. Spring Wheat was neglected and dull and prices declined ½@1c per bushel—closing quiet and easy at 87@88c for No. 1 and 77c for No. 2. Rejected Spring was in moderate shipping demand at 64@66c.

Flour continues dull and without quotable change. About 1,200 barrels sold at $5 05@5.06 for White Winter Wheat and $4.45@4.60 for good to choice Spring Extras.

Corn opened firm and under an active demand for shipment, prices advanced ½@¾c ♥ bushel, but after the New York news was received the market fell back, and closed quiet at 29@29½c for Mixed in store.

There is less firmness in Oats and the market closed quiet and easier. About 17,000 bushels changed hands at 31@32c Rye was dull and lower, with sales of No. 1 at 4 @4 c. Barley firm but inactive. Provisions unchanged. Timothy Seed steady. Highwines dull and ½@1c lower. Light sales at 28½c.

Lake Freights ruled dull and heavy, closing at a decline of ½c per bushel. Engagements were made at 9½@10c for Corn and 8c for Oats to Buffalo; 15c for Corn to Cape Vincent and 14@15c for Corn to Kingston.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 8, 1862.	Sept. 1, 1862.	Sept. 9, 1861.
Flour, bris	2,100	19,000	7,585
Wheat, bu	485,683	413,798	594,744
Corn, bu	2,260,876	1,863,191	2,408,325

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull, and rates ½c per bu lower. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop. Acme and bark Sunshine, oats at 8c; schr Live-Oak, Henry Hagar and Baltic, corn at 10c; schrs. Fortune and Die Vernon, corn at 9½c. To Kingston—Schr. Ocontias, corn at 15c schr. Adriatic, corn at 14½c; schr. Selkirk (Canadian) corn at 14c. To Cape Vincent—Schr. James Navagh, corn at 15c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,869 brls. Shipments, 8,223 brls. Winter wheat brands dull and heavy. Spring wheat brands unchanged. The sales were: 100 brls "Romme" White Winter at $5 25; 100 brls "Central City" do on p t; 300 brls Winter Extra at $5.05; 200 brls "Smith's Mills" at $4 60; 300 brls "Lea's Extra" at $4 50; 58 brls "Ottumwa City" at $4 45; 100 brls "Linn Co." on p. t.; 80 bbls Spring super at $3 00—all delivered.

WHEAT.—Receipts 70,662 bu. Shipments 80,383 bu. Spring wheat ½@1c lower. Winter wheat steady. The transactions were as follows: 2,700 bu. No. 1 red winter, at $1 02 in store; 1,400 bu. do., at $1 03¼ in store; 9,800 bu. do., at $1 03 in store; 3,000 bu. No. 2 red, at 93c in store; 7,600 bu. do., at 93½c in store; 2 000 bu. do., at 93c in store; 2,200 bu. rejected red, at 88½c in store; 3,000 bu. do., at 88c in store; 800 bu. do., at 83c in store; 400 bu. do., at 81c in store; 3,700 bu. No. 1 spring, at 88c in store; 2,000 bu. do., at 87c in store; 1,000 bu. No. 2 spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 80c in store; 12,000 bu. do., at 78c in store; 4,500 bu. do., at 77c in store; 1,000 bu. rejected spring, at 64c in store; 5,000 bu. do., at 65c in store; 3,000 bu. do., at 66c in store; 1,600 bu. condemned, at 48c delivered. The market closing quiet and easy.

CORN—Receipts, 175,345 bu.; shipments, 132,284 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c per bushel. The sales were: 18 0 0 bu Canal Mixed at 31c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 6,000 bu High Mixed at 32c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu River Mixed at 31½c afloat; 10 000 bu do at 31½c afloat; 25,000 bu Mixed at 29½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 30c in store; 6,000 bu do at 29½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 29¼c in store; 70,000 bu do at 29c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 18½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 24c in store;

... store; 3,000 bu do at 24½c in store. The market closing quiet at 29@29½c for Mixed in store.

OATS—Receipts, 25,486 bu; shipments, none. Market quiet and easier. Sales, 13,000 bu No. 1 at 32c in store; 3,200 bu do at 31½c in store; 500 bu do at 31⅛c in store; 500 bu do at 31c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 3,255 bu; shipments, 10,200 bu. The demand is light and market ½c lower. Sales were; 1,000 bu No 1 at 41c in store; 3,600 bu do at 40c in store; 1 2 0 bu Rejected at 35c in store; 1,810 bu do at 31c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 5,078 bu. The market is firm but inactive, at 50@70c for common to prime samples.

SEEDS—Receipts, 43,046 lbs. Timothy seed is steady and in request. Sales, 210 bags good at $1.45; 11 bags at $1 43.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 643 brls. Market dull and lower. Sales, 50 brls at 28½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Market without decided change. Sales 13,000 brls. at $5 00@5.10 for super state; $5.30@5.35 for extra state; $5 40 for choice do; $5 00@5 15 for super western; $5 25@5 50 for common to medium extra western; $5.65@5.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 8 @6 25 for trade brands—market closing steady. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales at $3 30@4 50. Canadian flour in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

WHISKY—More steady. Sales 1,500 brls. at 31@32c for state and western—inside price for redlled barrels.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market opened heavy and with large receipts, and a material change in freights. The market closed fully 1c lower. Sales of 47,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1 14@1.19; 18,000 bu. Racine spring at $1 14@1.18; 69,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1 13@1.21; 37,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1 21@1 25; 17,000 bu. winter red western at $1 29@1 32; 52,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 33@1 34½; 9,860 bu. white Michigan at $1 40@1 50 and 500 bu. white Genesee at $1.50. Rye quiet and without important change. Sales of 1,000 bu North River at 85c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market heavy and about 3c lower. Sales of 165 000 bu. at 58c for sound shipping western mixed, retail lots at 60@61c delivered; 55@58c for eastern and 43@55c for unsound. Oats heavy and declining. Sales at 53@56c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull and heavy. Sales 1,150 brls., part Saturday evening, at $11.68¾@$11.75 for mess; $11.25@11.50 for prime mess; and $10.00 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales 100 brls. at $5.50@$7.00 for country prime; $7.00@10.75 for country mess; $12.00@13.75 for repacked mess; and $13 00@14 87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams moderately active at $12 00@$16.50 for Chicago and western. Cut meats firmer, but market very quiet. Sales, 160 packages at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 6¾@7c for hams. Bacon sides are in active demand. Lard continues dull and heavy. Sales, 1,160 brls. at 9@9½c; included in sales 1,000 brls. for October, January and February delivery, at 9c. Butter selling at 11@15½c for Ohio; and 1@2 c for state. Cheese firm at 7@10c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—The market rules very quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat closed quiet, with a downward tendency. Sales of red winter at $1.10@1 10½, and mixed Milwaukee club at 95c. Corn and other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer. No sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 16 for corn, and 18c for wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—11,000 brls flour, 94,000 bu wheat, 16,-400 bu corn, 41,000 bu wheat.

EXPORTS—19,400 bu wheat, 181,000 bu corn, 23,000 bu oats.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER AUSTRALASIAN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were depressed, in consequence of the state of affairs in Italy. Consols again declined on the 25th of August ¼. Money was in rather less demand, and considerable quantities of gold were being taken to the bank. There was no immediate prospect of an advance in the bank's minimum rate of discount.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Breadstuffs market ruled dull during the week, with a decline on all descriptions. The authorities report flour dull and declined 6d ♥ brl—quoted at 24@29s for American. Wheat declined 1@3d ♥ cental, with small sales of red western at 9s 4d@10s 3d; red southern 10s 3d@11s; white western 11s@11s 6d; white southern 11s 6d@12s 3d. Corn easier. Mixed 29s 3d@29s 6d; yellow 29s 6d@29s 9d; white 31s@33s.

PROVISIONS—The usual authorities report beef very dull. Pork—heavy. Bacon—downward tendency. Lard—quiet; declined 6d. Tallow—downward with a decline of 6d; quoted at 41s@47s 6d.

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET—Downward with small sales. Ill Cent. 50@49 discount, Erie 31@32.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Breadstuff market dull but more steady. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed to-day at 93⅝@93¾ for money. American stocks quiet and steady. Paris bourse excited. Rentes closed at 69f.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 8.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Prop Mendota, Walsh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crarey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Detroit, Robertson Detroit, 175 cords wood.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 200 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Sayenson, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 35 m timber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Pier Cove, 95 cords wood.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Kewanee, 2,500 posts.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Sheboygan, 70 cords wood.
Schr Lumberman, Connel, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Magic, Frowley, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Wolf River, 10,000 posts.
Schr Ellen Pike, Oster, Kalamazoo, 5,0 m shingles, 12 cords wood.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Barney Eaton, Walsh, Pent Water, 100 cords bark.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville, 92 cords wood.
Schr H Norton, Carberry, North Unity, 65 cords wood.
Schr Thos Kingsford, Tompkinson, Oswego, 2,200 brls salt.
Schr Navagh, Collins, Buffalo, 1,970 brls salt.
Schr Lone Star, Jameson, Buffalo, 255 m lumber.
Schr C North, McGraw, Buffalo, 85 m lumber.
Schr H L Whitman, Wood, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Rival, Holling, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Racine, Clarcey, Green Bay, 125 m lumber.
Schr Die Vernon, Ingraham, Buffalo.
Schr Russian, Clement, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr H S Spencer, Ryerson, Two Rivers, 30 m timber, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr Willard Johnson, Tyler, Oswego, 783 brls salt.
Schr Meridian, Downing, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, McDowell's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr G Knapp, Davis, Two Rivers, 110 m lumber.
Schr Midnight, Jasmor, Cleveland, 435 tons coal.
Schr Live Oak, Laudon, St. Clair, 260 m lumber.
Schr W O Brown, Michael, Bay City, 230 m lumber.
Schr Geo Goble, Perry, Bay City, 220 m lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Murdock, Bay City, 140 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Wood, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr Hyrondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr S A Douglas, Vickery, Buffalo.
Schr Gazelle, Wilson, Sheboygan, 35 cds wood.
Schr Hope, Ohlson, Sheboygan, 45 cds wood.

CLEARED .... Sept. 8.

Steamer Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele Buffalo, 4,000 brls flour, 350 brls pork.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 5,000 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour.
Prop Mendota, Wrish, Buffalo, 4,060 brls flour, 300 brls pork.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Carey, Buffalo, 550 bags seeds, 150 bales broom corn, 700 brls pork, 1,800 brls lard, 200 brls high wines, 50 kegs butter, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River.
Schr G F Foster, Hawsen, Muskegon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, McDowell's Pier.
Schr Illinois, Burke Muskegon.
Schr Planet, Lyman, Silver Creek.
Schr Louisa Ann, Mullet, White Lake.
Schr Lady Sane, Engells, Point Sable.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Green Bay.
Schr H Spencer, Ryerson, Point Water.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenson, Green Bay.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, McDowell's Pier.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr Lumberman, Camel, Grand Haven.
Schr Magic, Frawley, Grand Haven.
Schr Fisher Elaser, Grand Haven.
Schr Ellen Pike, Oster, Kalamazoo.
Schr Palmetto, Johson Wolf River.
Schr New Hampshire, Higlan, Sheboygan.
Schr Gertrude Edwards, Kewanee.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 8, 1862.

UP—Bark Newsboy; schrs Wings of the Morning, Collins, Raynor, Antanto, Dauntless, Plover, Smith, Hill.

DOWN—Propellers Badger, Plymouth; brig Harvey; schrs. Raab, Rebecca, Fashion, Corinthian, Culver.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 6.

Cayuga Lockport, 5,900 bu corn.
Gen Grant, DuPage, 5,500 bu corn.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 1,451 brls flour.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,500 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn.
Eclipse, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.
McLennan, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Rocket, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn.
Orator, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.
Robt Holmes, Utica, 5,800 bu corn.
Sultan, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Clarindale, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Aleona, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 134 bu seeds.
Monarch, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Australia, LaSalle, 1,478 brls flour.
Monitor, LaSalle, 5,478 bu wheat.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 1,450 brls flour.

CLEARED .... Sept. 6.

Prairie Chief, LaSalle.
Garibaldi, LaSalle.
Dolphin, Ottawa.
Ianthe, DuPage, 1,400 lbs machinery.
Robt Holmes, Utica.
Caroline, LaSalle, 3 3 5 lbs mdse, 20 brls lime, 80 brls salt, 1,400 lbs oil.
Cayuga, Lockport.
McNellis, Morris.
American Star, LaSalle, 600 brls salt.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 46,134 ft lumber.
Ohio, Ottawa, 68 C50 ft lumber.
Badger State, LaSalle, 67,200 ft lumber, 25 m lath.
Fox, Aux Sable, 9 brls salt.
Tradilla, Marseilles.
Contest, Morris.
Com Foote, LaSalle, 43 m lumber, 68 m shingles.
Union, LaSalle, 65,755 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Sultan, Ottawa.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 20 brls salt.
Lockport, Lockport, 130,000 lbs bark.
McLennan, Ottawa.
Morris, Ottawa.
Eclipse, LaSalle.
Rocket, LaSalle.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 7th, after a severe illness of Typhoid Fever, CHARLIE F., only child of Andrew J. and Kate Hall, aged two years and nine months.

"Thou hast gone little pilgrim,
To that bright, happy land,
Where angels will greet thee
In the heavenly band."

☞ Janesville Gazette please copy.

On the 8th inst., WM. A. GROVES, Esq., aged forty-four years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 175 West Washington street, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at two o'clock p. m.

In this city Sunday, 7th inst., MIRRIAM G. PERDUE, in the 15th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Grundy County, Ill., for interment.

Wanted.

WANTED—An Entry Clerk. A good penman, swift and accurate in figures, may apply at 40 Lake street. se8-x311-3t

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co. by J. BEECHER, 22 Rossiter street.

WANTED—A good second-hand Piano, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Address P O Box 463. se8-x323-4t

WANTED—A Matron for "The Home for Aged and Indigent Females." Application may be made at the Home, No. 167 Fourth avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, Sept. 9th and 10th, from 10 to 12 A. M. se8-3t Per order, J. PRATT, President.

WANTED—Girls to work on Army Clothing—machine girls, button hole workers, finishers and pressers. Apply next Tuesday at 19 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.) se8-x326-3t E. L. MINER.

WANTED—A good second-hand Hay Press. Address "C," Post Office Box 1924, Chicago, Ill., with description, price, &c., of Press. se8-x324-3t

WANTED—A convenient House with eight or ten rooms, on the North Side, near Wolcott and Indiana streets or West Division, near the churches, for a small family and prompt pay. Address Post Office Box 4066. Rent not to exceed $350 per annum. se8-x321-3t

WANTED—Empty Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest market price for Iron-Bound Kerosene, Coal-Oil and Turpentine Barrels. WEBSTER & BAXTER, se8-x343-3t 259 South Water street.

WANTED—To Druggists. An experienced Druggist, for five years past connected with a Wholesale House in Iowa, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box 4780, Chicago.

WANTED—A House by a small genteel family of four persons, or a part of a house. Terms must be moderate and pay prompt. Address "RICHLAND," Tribune Office. se8-x312-3t

WANTED—A purchaser for an A No 1 Howe's Cylinder Leather Sewing Machine, particularly adapted to Shoe Makers use. Will be sold at a bargain. Address "F. C." Box 2351, or call at No. 87 Randolph street, where the Machine can be seen. se8-x331-3t

PARTNER WANTED.—A Practical business man, with a cash capital of $3,000, to engage in a first-rate paying Manufacturing business, established in Chicago. Address "MANUFACTURER," Post Office Box 4013, Chicago, giving name and where an interview may be had. Reference given and required. se8-x318-3t

WANTED.—Gin Pipes wanted by H. H. SHUFELDT, 69 South Water street. se6-x311-3t

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House, an experienced competent Salesman, having a good country acquaintance, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference, Drawer 6061.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a horse and carriage, and do general work around and in the house. A prompt, reliable man, who understands his business, can hear of a situation by addressing "C," at this office. se6-3t

WANTED—Board during the winter for gentleman and wife (no children) range within one or two blocks north or south of Kinzie Place, bounded by Michigan and Indiana avenues. Address "T. R.," Post Office Box 3621, stating terms. se5-x297-3t

WANTED.—A Book Keeper and Traveling Clerk wishes employment where he can make himself useful. Can loan his employer two or three hundred dollars, or would take an interest in a Commission or other paying business, and furnish a few hundred dollars and his whole time and attention to the interest of the house. References from former employers on south Water street. Address "F. D.," Tribune Office, or Box 1173, Post Office. se6-x219-3t

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS. For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portefolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 2033, Chicago. se5-x179-2w

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3866, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, freight, and pay part cash in hand and will improved Farming Lands part being underlaid with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago. se5-x183-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Rebellion History. Published in both English and German languages, sixty first class Steel Plate Engravings. The best selling book ever offered to Agents. For territory, terms, &c., call on immediately, or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 191 Washington street, Chicago. se5-x198-2w

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which insures ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article and no humbug, one of the cheapest and best in use. One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 50 cents in stamps, or samples of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box B. jy21 x677-3m

WANTED—To make agreements for Keeping Books by the month. Books written up, posted, analysis and statements prepared by a Practical accountant. A desirable arrangement can be made with parties not having a regular bookkeeper. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 1556. se4-x163-2w

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room to let, with board, at 82 Van Buren street, corner of Edina Place. se3 x121-1w

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., hat Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 2468. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 208 Illinois street in this city, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant. se4 x139 1m

WANTED—150 Harness makers, to work on Cavalry Equipments. Good wages and steady employment. TILLSON & HEAD, Quincy, Ill. Refer to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, Ill. se3-x124-1w

WANTED—Agents to sell F. H. WALTHER'S HORSE OWNER GUIDE. The best Horse Book published in this country. Retail price 75 cents. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street opposite the Tremont House. se3-x137-2w

WANTED—500 Recruits. A special permit having been granted by the War Department for the re-organization, for three years, of the 67th Regiment Three Months' Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Douglas, special inducements are held out to those wishing to enlist into this corps. Each Company elects its own officers, thus insuring to recruits a voice in the efficiency of the Companies that join. The bounties will be paid to recruits only on being mustered in. For further particulars apply to Lieut CHAS. H. VOGEL, Room 1 Post, south east corner of Court House Square, or to Lieut. A. F. HIGGS, Company E, 67th Regiment, Camp Douglas. se3-x128-1w

WANTED To exchange a good brick dwelling house for merchandize, (stock of Drugs preferred.) Also, several residence lots for Books and Stationery. House and lots well located in a pleasant thriving village in southern Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and will be exchanged as above or for Chicago city property. Address "E. P.," Post Office Box 357, Chicago, or P st Office Box 112, Brodhead, Wisconsin. sep2-x88 2w

WANTED—To Rent until the first of May next, a Dwelling House, already furnished, with eight or ten rooms in a pleasant part of the city, (the South Side preferred), at a liberal rent, for a small family. The best of reference given. Address Post Office Box 3851. au26-x961 2w

WANTED—Dental Rooms, on Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of suitable rooms that are likely to be vacated soon. Address Post Office Box 189. au26-x894-2w

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4422. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. au26-x890-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $1 to $2 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2554, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-x863-9-m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain such by applying as above, or addressing Mrs A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2345. jel-x877-3m

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1842. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au13-x665 1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUSN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS. Agents' Goods, Pedlers' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope. Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Brownlow's Book, Crowley's Needle Casket, the best put up in the city. K. G. C. Book. Send stamp and get circular. Official Book Army List of the Western States. Price 25 cents, sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. au13-x569-1m

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent Improved Combination Marking Pencil. Agents have sold more than two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents or ten packages of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 9959 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building with Engine and Boiler of 12 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower. Apply to M. R. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 169 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1820. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week. It can be easily earned by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of stockings or socks in thirty minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Hoods, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c. [illegible] We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in such township, which will enable them to make the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. [illegible] SHARPSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 124 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 22 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4689.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 46, 48 Dearborn, and 50 Dearborn streets, Opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

☞ Without reserve, for Cash. On THURSDAY, SEPT. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House. 270 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Children's, Men's and Boys' wear. 50 Cases Men's and Boys' Calf, Goods ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOL HATS ... Buck Gauntlets, Yankee Notions ... AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold & Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c. AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. (Sale to continue until all is sold.) At our Auction Rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House. We will sell, without reserve, the entire stock of H. H. Gray ... assigned to Geo. M. Gray, January 10, 1862, consisting of all kinds Fine Gold Jewelry ... Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Table Spoons and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated Tea Sets, Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Salvers, Goblets, Casters, &c. Also, a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also, two building lots located in Prairie du Chien. By order of GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE COLLECTION Chinese and Japanese Curiosities AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH. ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 9th, AT 10 O'CLOCK, and continue day and evening ... is closed out, at Store No. 38 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House. We shall sell the large and splendid collection of Japanese and Chinese Curiosities. NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION At No. 38 Dearborn street. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. (Sale to continue until all is sold.) At our Auction Rooms, NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Nearly opposite Tremont House, we will sell, without reserve for cash, the entire stock of H. H. Gray, assigned to Geo. M. Gray, January 10, 1862, consisting of fine Gold Jewelry ... Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Tea Sets ... and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated Tea Sets, Pitchers, spoons, Forks, Salvers, Casters, &c. Also, a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also, two building lots located in Prairie du Chien. By order of GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS RICH FRAMES AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, September 10th and 11th, at 7½ o'clock. At Store No. 38 Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, we will sell a large and choice collection of valuable Steel Engravings, among which will be found the works of Herring, Landseer, and other ... many are beautifully colored, and all in rich gilt frames. It is not necessary for us to speak of the merits of these works of art ... which, will be on exhibition on Wednesday ... STEEL ENGRAVING ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, No. 21 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Sept. 8th, Wednesday 10th, Friday Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold a general assortment of Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 221 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 150 cases Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes ... Balmoral and Shoes. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake street. LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, Carpets and Silver Plated Goods AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept 9th at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a large and extensive assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Chamber Sets, with Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Wardrobes, Tete-a-tetes, Dining and Reception Chairs, Mirrors, Hall Stands, Book Cases, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Work Stands, Library Tables, ... and Walnut Ladies' Dining Chairs, Office and Camp Chairs, Cane Seat Rockers, Lounges, &c. CARPETS—Rich Brussels and Velvet Carpets. SILVER PLATED GOODS—Rich Chased and Plain Setts, Ice Pitchers, ... Tea Urns, Spoons, Forks, Butters, ... goods. Sale positive ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CATALOGUE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at 7½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET. One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings that have ever been offered in this city. Gold Gilt Frames, and every painting ... manufactory of Macher & Brothers ... is guaranteed Gold Gilt. ... such as the Heart of the Andes after Church ... Spreadwell Falls, Crows Nest and Bars's Falls ... by Munyon; Cook's Water Fall, N. Y. ... many others equally desirable ... under a limit ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Every Tuesday and Thursday, BY GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade, in lots to suit customers ... The sale will commence AUGUST ... and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 9 A. M. until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, as an favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and manager.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th, BENEFIT and farewell appearance of J. E. M'DONOUGH. On which occasion will be presented the BRILLIANT ATTRACTION, The tragedy of VIRGINIUS, The Roman Father. Virginius ... Mr. J. E. McDonough. Virginia ... To be followed by UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. With its TEN BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX. Uncle Sam, J. E. McDonough ... To conclude with the last scene of the SEVEN SISTERS. THE BIRTH OF THE ... THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF ... ☞ Wednesday, the celebrated ... THE PLOUGH.

WONDERS FROM ALL ... every part of the world. 25,000 Curiosities Now on exhibition in the Chicago Museum ... Dearborn street ... the Journal. For one week more ...

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of ... Exhibition of the Oriental ... Office. It is not on ... to see ...

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1862.

State Convention.

All voters of the State of Illinois who cordially endorse the present Administration in all its efforts to crush the existing rebellion against the Government by enforcing the laws; and who are in favor of confiscating, under the laws of Congress, every description of property owned by the rebels; also, of using all the means known to civilized warfare for subduing the rebellion and punishing traitors, thereby saving the Union and the Constitution, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER inst., at ten o'clock in forenoon.

The officers to be nominated are a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Representative in Congress for the State at large.

Each county will send one delegate for each thousand votes cast in said county at the presidential election of 1860, provided that each county shall be entitled to one delegate, whatever may have been the vote cast.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

E. PECK, Chairman.

The following table shows the number of delegates to which each county will be entitled under the call.

Counties.	Delegates.	Counties.	Delegates.
Adams	8	Lee	4
Alexander	1	Livingston	3
Bond	2	Logan	3
Boone	2	Macon	3
Brown	2	Macoupin	5
Bureau	5	Madison	6
Calhoun	1	Marion	3
Carroll	2	Marshall	3
Cass	2	Massac	1
Champaign	3	Mason	2
Christian	2	McDonough	5
Clark	3	McHenry	4
Clay	2	McLean	6
Clinton	2	Menard	2
Coles	3	Mercer	3
Cook	25	Monroe	2
Crawford	2	Montgomery	2
Cumberland	2	Morgan	5
DeKalb	4	Moultrie	1
DeWitt	2	Ogle	5
Douglas	2	Peoria	7
DuPage	3	Perry	2
Edgar	4	Piatt	1
Edwards	1	Pike	6
Effingham	2	Pope	1
Fayette	2	Putnam	1
Ford	1	Pulaski	1
Franklin	2	Randolph	3
Fulton	8	Richland	2
Gallatin	1	Rock Island	4
Greene	2	Saline	2
Grundy	2	Sangamon	7
Hamilton	2	Schuyler	3
Hancock	6	Scott	2
Hardin	1	Shelby	3
Henderson	2	Stark	2
Henry	5	St. Clair	7
Iroquois	2	Stephenson	4
Jackson	2	Tazewell	5
Jasper	2	Union	2
Jefferson	2	Vermillion	4
Jersey	2	Wabash	1
Jo Daviess	5	Warren	4
Johnson	2	Washington	2
Kane	6	Wayne	2
Kankakee	3	White	2
Kendall	2	Whiteside	4
Knox	6	Will	6
Lake	3	Williamson	2
LaSalle	10	Winnebago	5
Lawrence	2	Woodford	3
Total			240

THE NEWS.

The news from Washington betokens a degree of uncertainty whether the rebel foray into Maryland is undertaken for the purpose of moving upon Baltimore and Philadelphia or merely to supply General Lee's army with provisions and forage. It appears that the invaders are helping themselves to Maryland cattle, hogs, grain, etc., with great liberality, and sending them rapidly back to the Virginia side of the river. We are as much in the dark as ever about the numbers of the enemy sent across the Potomac, but it is evident, from the tenor of our dispatches, that the usual exaggeration has been indulged in.

Poolesville, Maryland, has been recaptured by a brilliant dash of the 8th Illinois and 3d Indiana cavalry, and telegraphic communication with that point reopened. Poolesville is near Edwards' Ferry, and directly south of Frederick. We presume that the 8th Illinois cavalry is the advance guard of the forces sent up the river to cut off Jackson's army. Artillery firing was heard in that direction yesterday afternoon.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

We learn from good authority that Gen. Buell has fallen back with his army to Nashville, and that he has been joined at that point by Gen. Rosecrans' column of Gen. Grant's army, from Iuka—the two armies being large enough to pulverize Bragg and capture Kirby Smith, if properly handled. Fighting may be expected in that quarter very soon.

MAINE.

The extreme East sends a fitting response to the far West. The election in Maine is in many respects more gratifying than that of California. Maine has sent 30,000 volunteers to the war, every one of whom would have voted against the Tories. If these citizen soldiers had been allowed to speak at the ballot box, the Republican majority would have been nearly 40,000. Every one of the million soldiers enlisted in the army has given the pledge of his life that he is in favor of fighting down the rebellion in the speediest manner, and opposed to every Tory scheme of peace which does not contemplate the restoration of every foot of territory belonging to the Union. After the enormous draft that has been made upon the patriots of Maine, it must be regarded as a cheering fact that the Republicans still count 8,000 majority in the State, and are enabled to elect four-fifths of the members of Congress, if not the entire delegation.

COURAGE.

The rebels must conquer within the next thirty days, or never. A fresh army of 600,000 men, one-third larger than our entire force in the field on the first day of July, is marching to the conflict, and the enemy have no corresponding army to meet it. They understand the situation, and their only hope is to overwhelm the veterans before the new regiments reach the field. Hence their audacious and desperate push into Maryland and Kentucky. But the job they have undertaken is more than they can manage. Our forces at Washington outnumber them to-day, and, with the poorest apology for generalship, we must either capture or disperse the marauders who have invaded Maryland. Our Western army has never yet been beaten, and never will be. It has ceased guarding rebel property, and we shall soon hear that it has commenced fighting and destroying the enemy.

Even though the rebels should capture Baltimore, and Harrisburg, (which they cannot do), our situation would be less gloomy than theirs was in May last. Have we not taken Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans? Did not Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Columbus, Island 10, and Shiloh, fall in quick succession upon them and with more stunning effect than even the disasters which have overtaken us in Virginia? Away then with gloom and despondency! We have abundant reasons to be encouraged. Let no one despair of the Republic.

☞ Dispatches from Washington state that Gen. McDowell is under arrest on a charge of treason; by whom preferred, is not stated. That his misconduct in Saturday's battle contributed to defeat Pope's army is well known; and that he acted treacherously for the purpose of ruining Pope, is generally believed in army circles in Washington. There is but little doubt there was a conspiracy on the part of a certain clique to cause Pope to be beaten, and disgrace and ruin him. They seem to have partially succeeded. McDowell is not alone in this damnable conspiracy, as the court of inquiry will show, if it ever is held. It is freely reported in Washington that Banks and Sigel are also marked for destruction by the same pro-slavery clique of West Pointers. There is a chapter in the conduct of the war not yet written, that some day will be put on record.

☞ It has been a matter of wonder how Kirby Smith passed Cumberland Gap guarded by Gen. Morgan. It now appears that his force entered Kentucky in separate detachments through difficult passes in the mountains south of the Gap. If our generals in command have any enterprise, they will destroy Smith's whole army before he can get it back beyond the Cumberland mountains.